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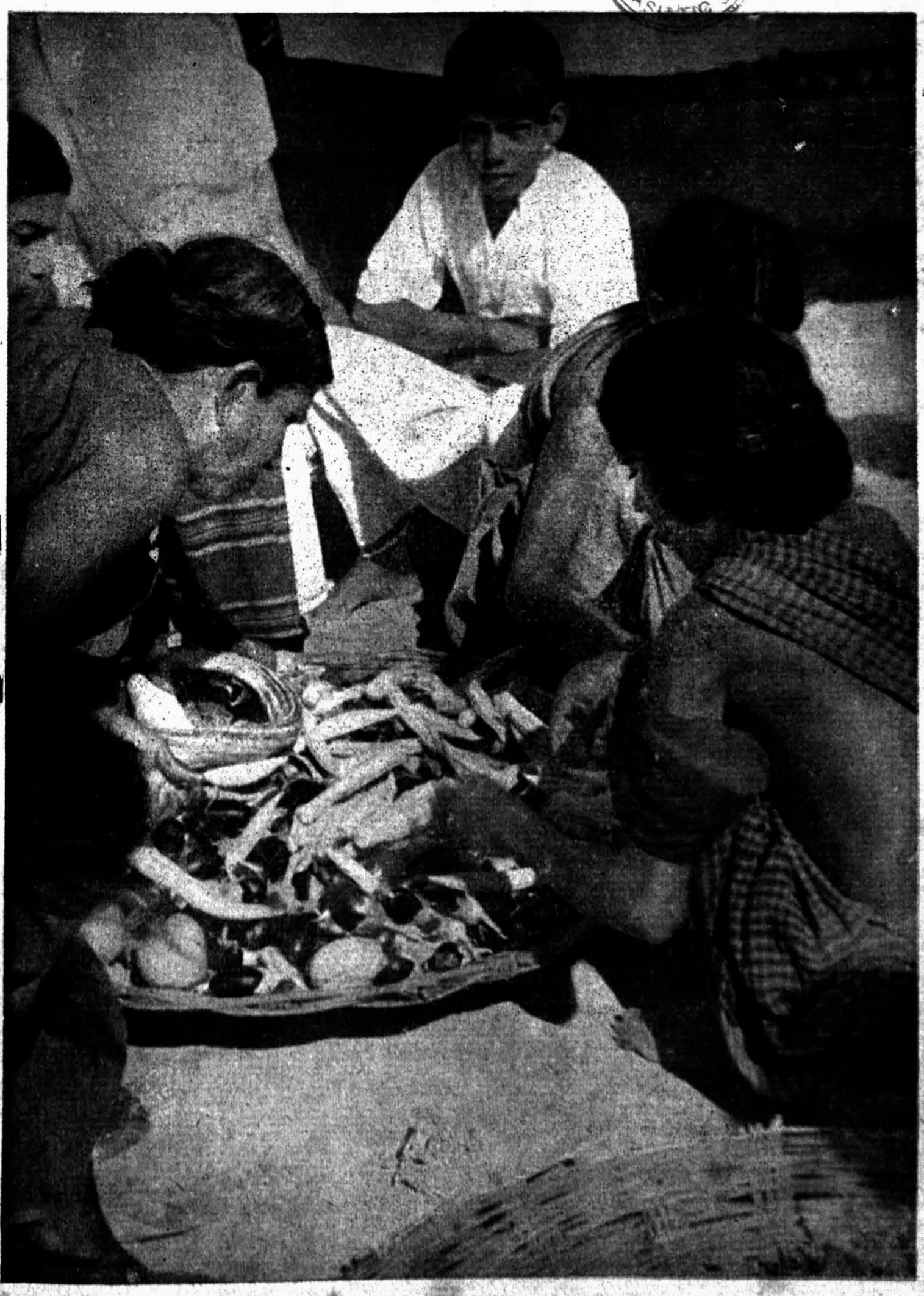

THE VEGETABLE VENDOR

—Moorthy Vasan.

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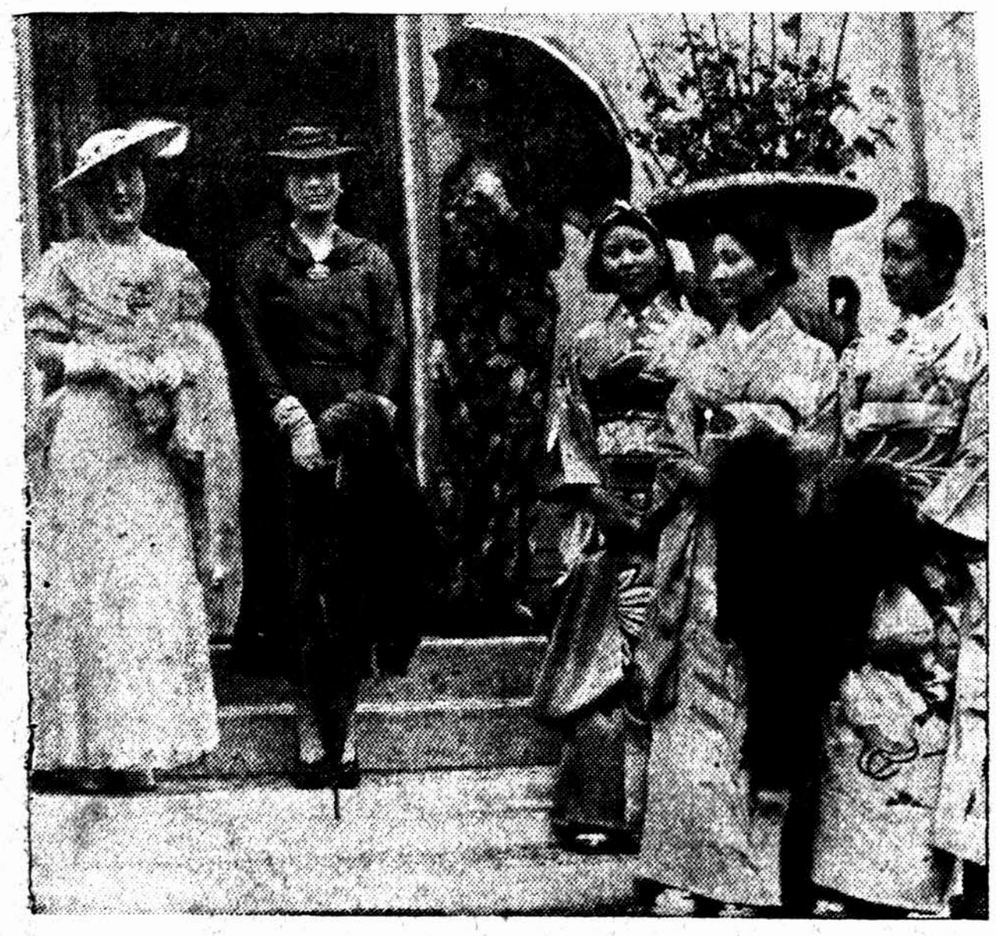
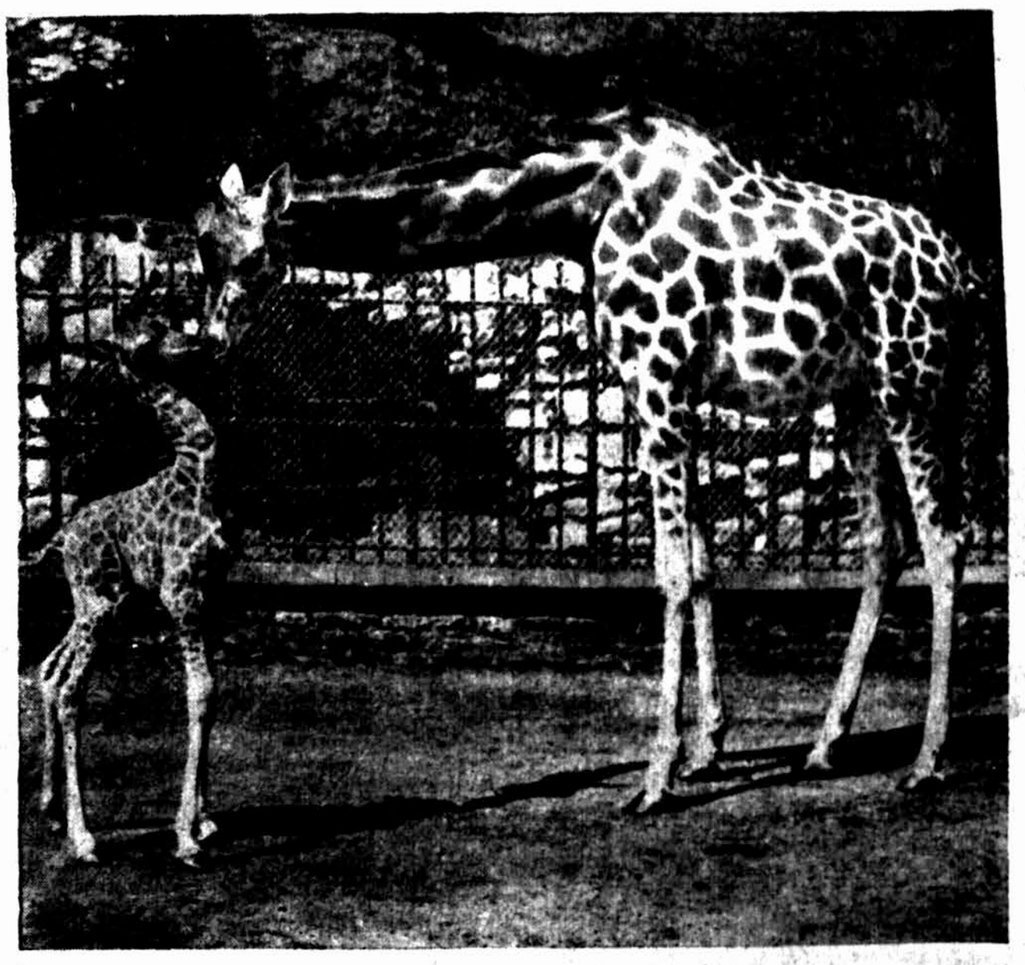


The Duchess of Gloucester with Princess Chichibu at the garden party held by the Japan Society in London to celebrate the Coronation and to welcome Prince and Princess Chichibu.



George, the baby giraffe born at Bristol Zoo, is allowed out with its mother for the first time. George has been named in honour of Coronation year and is the first giraffe to be born in Britain for forty years.

MASS FUNERAL FOR VICTIMS OF HINDENBURG DISASTER IN NEW YORK

Let the burr buzz on... dental cripples are soothed by sweet strains of radio music.

Carrying 4,200 Basque children from the horrors of Spain's Civil War, the liner "Habana" arrived off Southampton. Photo shows: Doctors examining the children on board the "Habana" before the children left for the camp.

Rev. Dr. C. da Silva, D.D., D.C.L., Ph.D., once in St. Peters Church, Bandra, is now permanently posted in Rome as Rotal Advocate and Procurator.

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BOMBAY: JULY 18, 1937.

"WILD CARGO"

BY FRANK BUCK WITH EDWARD ANTHONY

"SPITFIRE" BREAKS HIS CAGE AND LEAPS INTO SEA!

CHAPTER FIVE

The cases were borne on the backs of coolies with carrying poles to the nearest village. From there we got our live freight by motor truck to Port Swettenham, the nearest shipping point.

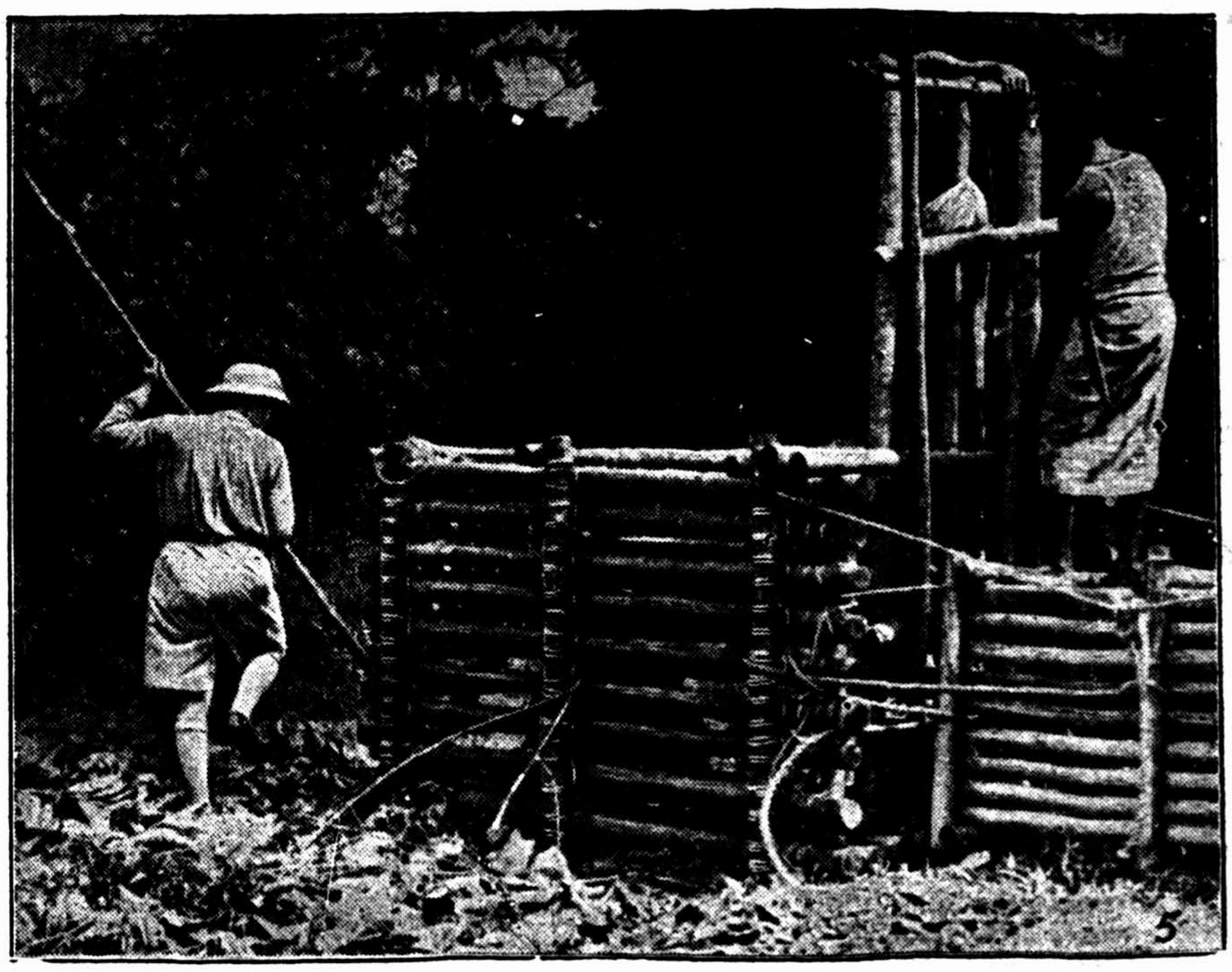
As soon as the dock coolies learned there were black leopards inside the cages, they refused to handle them. I afterwards learned that a serious accident of recent occurrence involving one of these feared animals was the reason for their attitude.

Ali and I, assisted by some boys we had brought down from the cave country, lifted the cages off the truck. Unaided by the dock personnel, we also arranged the ropes by means of which the ship's gear swung our strange cargo on board the boat that was to take us to Singapore. Chinese sailors—(the entire crew was comprised of "Straits-born" Chinese, the only white ma. on board being the English captain)—soon placed my three boxes of black fury on the No. 4 hatch, aft of the bridges.

The ship got under way as I started inspecting the cages to see how much re-lashing was necessary as a result of the strain to which they had been subjected by the winches. Spitfire II was comparatively quiet for the time being, but his eyes were flaming, fixed on the foliage of some distant trees which probably reminded him of the freedom of his faraway jungle home. From the hatchway I could see the ship's butcher sitting in front of the door leading to the galley. He was sharpening a long knife on a stone. This is always a reminder that one is aboard a Chinese boat. Pork is the principal foodstaff used, and as the Chinese prefer theirs fresh-killed, live pigs are carried and there is much pig-sticking on a trip of this kind. The butcher, a scrawny little Chinaman almost as brown as a Malay, would probably spend half his time on the trip sharpening knives and the other half running them into unsuspecting pigs. Spitfire growled maliciously at the butcher.

With Ali's assistance I reinforced all the lashings, while the boat got under way. The motion of the ship annoyed my three black devils who alternately snarled and roared as they lunged furiously at the stout wooden bars.

After lunch I took a look at Spitfire, who was crouched in a corner of his cage, his angry eyes intent on the passing panorama of jungle and forest. He seemed safe enough for the time being, so I decided to rest from my labours in a hammock on the cabin deck while we steamed steadily up the channel, perhaps the most picturesque waterway in the world connecting Port Swettenham and the shark-infested straits of Malacca.



TRANSFERRING BLACK LEOPARD FROM TRAP TO TRANSPORTATION CAGE:
And two or three times, Spitfire bit the end of the stout stick with which Frank Buck was prodding him.

An Entrancing Spectacle

As I stretched out I could hear on shore the musical call of the argus pheasants, mingled with the weird howl of the gibbon apes in the heavy jungle and mangrove brush. In the water below, fourteen-foot crocodiles splashed and cavorted. Overhead a marvelous assortment of birds filled the sky with colour; gorgeous green barbets, huge hornbills with their great saffron beaks, hanging parrakeets with their scarlet throats and cobalt blue crowns (they hang head down when in repose), squawking black minas with wattles of bright yellow, fast-flying long-tailed parrakeets and several varieties of fruit pigeons, including the most beautiful of all, the jambos, with bright scarlet heads and brilliant green bodies. Fringing both shores were the waders,—aigrets, cranes and bitterns—familiar birds in many tropical waterways but nowhere so plentiful as here. The earth holds few scenes comparable to this picture that greeted my eyes as we slipped out of Swettenham Channel into the open sea.

I found myself really relaxing for the first time in many days and thinking how good it was not to have anything to do until we reached Singapore the next afternoon. My first task on arriving would be to rout out Hin Mong the Chinese carpenter who had served me for years, and have him build the strongest of teakwood cages to house Spitfire II on his long journey to America. Crude native cages are good enough for a short trip but one should never take a chance on them for a crossing of the Pacific.

As I lay there in my hammock thinking things over and idly watching the rainbow-hued birds overheard, I heard the tumult of pig-sticking from the aft deck. The butcher was preparing a meal for his compatriots, and his victim was protesting vigorously. The pig's squealing was prolonged, for the Chinese method of slaughtering these animals is a long drawn-out process, in which the blood is slowly drained from a small wound in the throat.

From the hatchway I could hear my three captives lashing furiously around in their cages. Naturally the squeals of the dying pig and the smell of its blood had stirred them up. I smiled to myself as I imagined how annoyed Spitfire must be at his enforced absence from that appetizing feast.

A Scream

I was thinking of calling Ali and asking him to have a look at the cages, to be sure that the lashings were all secure, when suddenly there came a scream from somebody on the aft deck. Instantly this was echoed by excited shouts in the rigging overhead. Below me, panicky sailors seemed to be scattering in every direction.

Obviously something was wrong, and I leaped from my hammock to the edge of the upper deck.

Below me I caught a glimpse of Spitfire II. wriggling his hindquarters free from a half-collapsed cage!

Hesitantly he looked around him, taking in at a single circling glance the chinese sailors hustling down companionways, up riggings, or into other places of refuge. He saw the dying pig, hung from a post. He saw the tree-lined shore. He saw the ship's butcher, too frightened to move, his hand still clutching a long blood-stained knife,—which would certainly be of no use to him in any encounter with this nimble adversary.

Swift as lightning, yet with no appearance of haste, Spitfire made his choice. In a graceful black curve his body moved across the deck, lifted itself easily

(Continued On Page 47)

A Thought For The Day

You cannot run away from a weakness; you must some time fight it out or perish; and if that be so, why not now, and where you stand?

—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

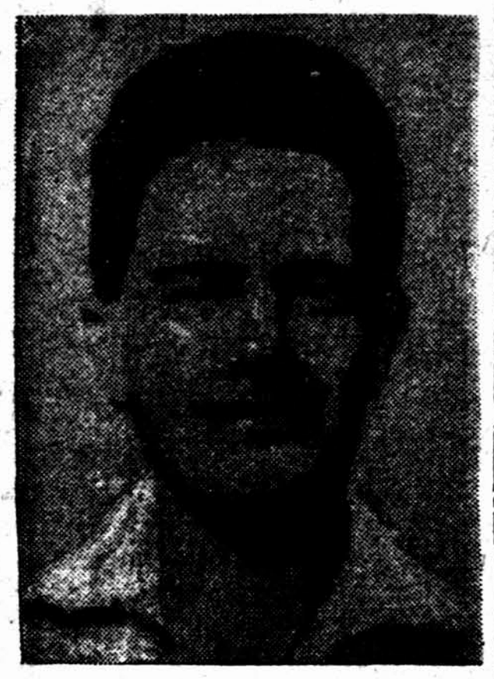
MOVING MURDER TRIAL DRAMA

JUDGE'S "DEEP SORROW" FOR HUSBAND WHO SHOT WIFE'S LOVER

A "heartbreak" murder trial, to quote Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., counsel for the defence, ended at Hertford Assizes on June 19 in the jury finding the prisoner not guilty of murder, but guilty of man-slaughter.

The trial was one of the most intensely dramatic in criminal history, writes the "Sunday Express."

Thomas Arthur Malyon, thirty-three-year-old engineer, of Abbots



Mr. Malyon.

Road, Letchworth, pleaded not guilty to murdering Edward Charles Walters, aged twenty-one, a native of Lincoln, whom he accused of seducing his wife, aged twenty-seven.

Malyon, in the witness box, told a remarkable human story. He said he worked at night. On March 13 his wife went to a conference in London, which Walters also attended. When she returned home she seemed strange.

The next day, after he had continually asked what was worrying her, she sat on his knee by the fire.

"I asked her if she was tired of living with me." Malyon said. "She said 'No'.

"We had a good talk, as we have always told one another we would play the game and if there was anything wrong like that we would never do anything behind one another's backs."

When he got home on the following Wednesday there was a

Mrs. Malyon.

peculiar look on his wife's face.

He asked her again what was worrying her. She said there was nothing and he had his breakfast and went to bed.

"I lay awake thinking," said Malyon. "I could tell there was something wrong, and I called my wife up. I again asked her what was the matter—was she infatuated with anybody, or what was it."

They talked for about an hour, and she said: "Do you suspect Walters?" He thought he replied: "I don't suspect anybody."

Mr. Norman Birkett, K. C. (defending): What happened next?—I asked her if she had ever been unfaithful to me.

What did she say?—I don't think I can tell you the exact words, but she said that misconduct had taken place between her and Walters on the Saturday night.

Mr. Justice Hawke: Had you any reason to suspect it before?—None. It was as though the world had come to an end. She had been so straight. I thought an infatuation was possible, but to think she could forget her children and do it.....

"All I Lived For"

"I had been fighting to hold my head," he went on. "I had been thinking what the wife really meant to me. She was everythnig in the world to me. All I lived for was the wife and the kiddies."

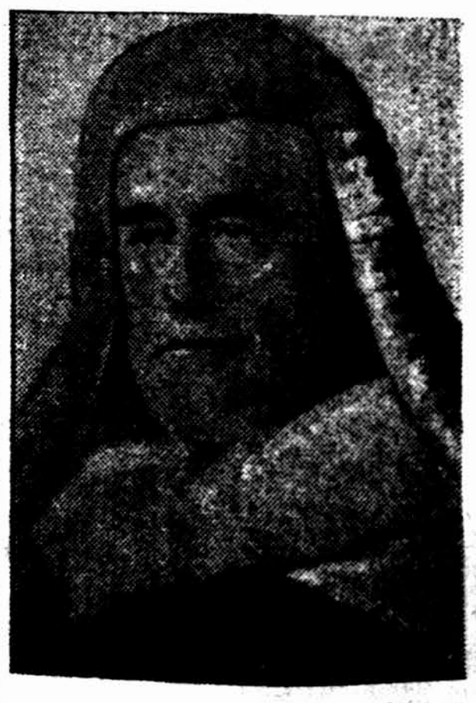
He came to the conclusion that he loved her and would forgive her and said to her, "It is up to you to make up your mind what you do—either you stop with me or go with him.

He decided that he would see Walters. He told Walters his wife had told him everything and asked him what he had got to say.

Walters said he would get a job in London and take Malyon's wife away.

He asked Walters to account for the Saturday night, and he replied, "When my passions get hold of me I can't control them.

"I said. 'Do you realise you are



Mr. Justice Hawke.

breaking up everything I have worked and slaved for years?"

Walters said he did not want the two children.

With a break in his voice Malyon added, "I said, 'You dirty cur. While I have been at work at nights you have been at home making love to my wife.'

"Went Mad"

"He said, 'Yes, what of it?..... If I want to see Florrie I will.'

Mr. Birkett: What effect had that statement?—I think I went mad.

What did you do?—I cannot remember altogether. I think I took the gun out of my pocket and said, "This is for seducing my wife," and fired at him.

"I did think of shooting myself, but I remembered the kiddies."

Cross-examined by Mr. St. John Hutchinson, K.C., prosecuting, Malyon said that his wife was twenty-seven.

He had no idea that he fired eleven shots, and he did not remember reloading the pistol.

Mr. Hutchinson, addressing the jury for the prosecution, said: "Jealousy is one of the great motives that lead a human being to horror and murder. It is appalling provocation when some one ruins the life of a happy family, but in my submission the law cannot be strained so as to cover those who kill through jealousy.

"My learned friend has said that we are in the presence of a tragedy. Indeed we are," said Mr. Birkett for the defence.

"Nobody could sit in this court and listen to the story of the lamentable event that we have had to listen to without a sense of heartbreak—the pity of it.

"The law must be respected but the law is infinitely wise and in its wisdom it has mercy."

Mr. Justice Hawke, in his summing up, said it was pretty obvious that on the morning of March 17 Malyon was subjected to the sudden discovery of his wife's unfaithfulness, and he found himself sunk in a sea of sorrows.

Had he killed his wife and Walters then, there would have been no question as to the proper verdict, but he did not.

Did the jury think that the suspensious of reason continued until the fatal shots were fired? If so, the verdict should be man-slaughter.

Describing the wife's confession, the judge likened the situation to "Malyon resting on top of a volcano from which there was a sudden eruption. And all his hopes and love were blown to pieces."

The jury retired at 4.40 and returned at 4.56. They found Malyon not guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter.

Mr. Justice Hawke said he would like to think the matter over before he passed sentence. Offences of that kind must, he said, be punished severely.

"At first sight one would have passed a very severe sentence, but I hope reflection from now until Monday may make it consistent with my duty to pass a somewhat less sentence."

The Sentence

When the Court met on the 21st Mr. Justice Hawke passed sentence of five years' penal servitude on Malyon, remarking at the same time, "I assure you that in my heart I have the deepest sorrow for you."

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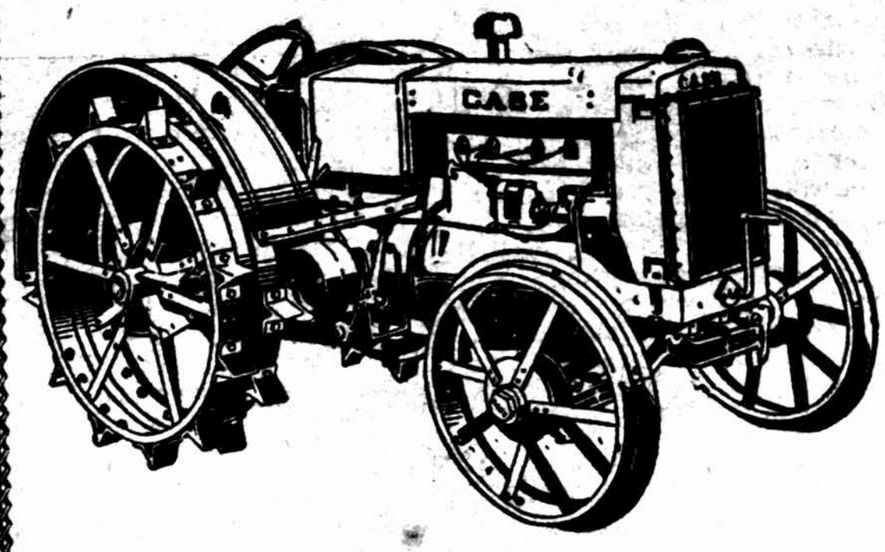

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Frederick The Great And Voltaire

ROMANTIC STORY OF PRUSSIAN EMPEROR'S FRIENDSHIP WITH BRILLIANT FRENCH POET AND SATIRIST

By Professor Dr. HANS KANIA.

Even from his early youth, the eyes of the young Crown Prince Frederick had been turned with admiration to the brilliant genius of Voltaire. At the age of sixteen, he read the great French poet's "Henriade" which made a deep impression on him. This was in 1728, the year in which Voltaire returned from England. Thereafter, the Prussian Prince never lost his interest in Voltaire, who finally became one of the guiding influences in his life. To him Voltaire was the last great representative of the classic school, the sole heir to the golden age of Louis, XIV, the "hope of the human race," and the perfect embodiment of European culture, which in those days centred in France, and to which Germany had not yet begun to appreciably conrtibute.

Voltaire Attracts

It was not long before Frederick felt the longing to meet the great poet in person. From his residence in Rheinsberg, he began a correspondence with Voltaire which did not terminate until the latter's death. His first letter was written on August 8, 1736, when he was twenty-four and Voltaire was forty-two, and was in part as follows: Although I have not the good fortune to know you personally, I am familiar enough with your works. If I may be permitted to use the expression, they are intellectual treasures—works of art of such taste and refinement, that with every perusal their beauty appears in a new light I think I can see reflected in them the character of their illustrious author, whose genius does honour to the spirit of the age in which we now live." Frederick then sends to the object of his admiration a French translation of the indictment and justification of the philosopher Wolff pupil of Leibnitz, at the same time announcing that a French translation of Wolff's treatise on God, Soul, and Universe is in preparation. In this way there began between the two men a philosophical discussion. Voltaire, who was a disciple of Locke and Newton, disagreed with Leibnitz and Wolff, his arguments being so convincing that Frederick deserted his allegiacne to Wolff and turned to the English philosophers. This proved how decisevely Voltaire's influence contributed to the permanent intellectual point of view of his royal admirer.

New Sun On Horizon

In the letter quoted above, the Crown Prince expatiates in a spirited way on the works he has already read, such as 'Henriade,' 'Caesar's Death,' 'Alzire,' and 'The Temple of Delight,' and begs Voltaire to send him his other books, together with some of his original manuscripts. "Your books will make me richer than all other transitory wealth in the world," he writes, and then goes on to say that he has tried to imitate the great master. "but no one can imitate Voltaire who is not Voltaire." Having admired him so long from afar, he hopes to see him some day, and at Rheinsberg. In a letter of July 6, 1737, Frederick describes Voltaire's personal attitude and feeling toward Germany as he understands it. "A genius of your rank, a man whole free from all prejudice, and whose fertile imagination is governed by reason, would be a rare phenomenon in this land. What happiness could compare to mine if I could feast my soul on your great spiritual powers, and if you would be my guide along the pathway leading to truth." After a long period of darkness, the sun had risen again on French intellectual development and prowess, and it was only natural that the other nations should recognize the fact. The Germans were not lacking in talent. they were both industrious and thorough, but they must learn from Voltaire to outgrow their dullness and to make friends with the Graces.

Political Mission

These two men, who were so genuinely attracted to each other, met personally on four occasions, before Voltaire began his long sojourn in Potsdam, and each time they were charmed with one another. The first meeting took place on September 11, 1740 at Moyland Castle, near Cleves, after Frederick, had become King. Before a select company of admirers including the King, Voltaire read his "Mahomed" which was received with great acclaim. The second occasion was at Rheinsberg the same year in the midst of the preparations being made for the First Silesian War and the poet was also entrusted with a secret political mission by the French Premier Cardinal Fleury to ascertain the attitude of the young monarch. The mission, however, was without any practical result. There was then a brief meeting in the autumn of 1742 at Aix-le-Chapelle. Voltaire's fourth visit was also in connection with a diplomatic errand, this time at Potsdam late in the year 1743. The little garrison town of the "soldier king," Frederick William I, with its rows of unpretentious little dwelling-houses, must have appeared to him very insignificant. Even the "vilaine maison," as Frederick called the old palace, must have seemed too poorly equipped for the housing of royalty. Sanssouci was not in existence; indeed, it had not yet even been the old palace, and although their contemplated. Voltaire lived in exact location cannot be determined. it is almost certain that his apartments were close to those of the King, as the poet-diplomat was able to deliver his official inquiry into the King's hands direct. The object of this inquiry was to sound the Prussian monarch as to whether he would take sides with France in the war against Maria Theresa, either by means of auxiliary troops under Emperor Charles VII. or by raising a "neutral army." Frederick received the question at Voltaire's request, but his answers were joking and evasive. To the question whether he thought that Maria Theresa would demand a return of Silesia if she were to regain her power in Germany. Frederick answered with a marginal note in the form of a couplet verse taken from a French vaudeville sketch: "Ils seront recus biribi a la facon de barbari, mon ami" Voltaire left Potsdam no wiser than when he came, and in a bad humour.

Until 1749, Voltaire declined all invitations to make a protracted visit at the Prussian Court, with the excuse that his entire time was occupied with his friend the Marquise de Chatelet, whom he describes as his "Urania" and his "Divine Emili," and who had offered him asylum at her home in Cirey, where he might escape persecution. On the other hand the suggestion of both of them visiting Prussia was not accepted by the King, who said that he would be completely blinded by the presence of two such intellectual stars. In all politeness, Frederick said he could not bear the flippancy of the Marquise' writings and called her a kind of literary "blue-stocking." But the Marquise died in 1749, mourned by her husband her lover, and Voltaire. The latter had no longer any good reason to refuse the royal invitation, especially as he had lost his place of retreat. There was nothing left for him but the Prussian Court or Switzerland. He chose the former. especially as Frederick could offer him freedom, honour and fame.

Visit To Court

Frederick's invitations became even more pressing, and he wrote to his hesitating guest: "You will always be ready with excuses, because your gift of imagination is inexhaustible." In May 1749, Voltaire decided to accept and to make a visit of several months. That this visit was to be prolonged to several years, he never suspected and could not foresee. He reckoned his travelling expenses at 4000 talers, which he arranged to have advanced to him by the bankers. Having obtained his letter of credit, he felt obliged to carry out his plan, especially as meanwhile, the King was showing great favour to a certain young French poet named Arnaud, who had lately come to Berlin, and had challenged him to a contest with France's "Apollo," who was also about to appear on the horizon. This decided Voltaire, and on July 10, 1750, the illustrious guest arrived in Potsdam. He was given an annual allowance of 20.000 livres, besides all living expenses. Later he was made "Kammerherr" and decorated with the Order de la generosite. In return for these emoluments, he spent two hours every day with the King, correcting his verses and prose, and giving practical instruction in style, rhetoric, and poetry. Otherwise, he was perfectly free to do as he pleased. He became the centre figure at the royal table, and as such he is depicted in Adolph Menzel's famous painting in the Berlin National Gallery, where he is shown seated next to the King. It is supposed to be a late summer afternoon, and daylight still fills the marble hall of Sanssouci,—"the half military, half literary cloister" as Voltaire describes it. To his nieces he wrote, that "the King is at once abbot and prior, his company is composed of friars, while guests from outside are deacons. The whole company is a church where all is holy which in Rome is considered godless." As if to confirm this jesting description. Menzel's picture shows the poet dressed in a violet frock

(Continued on page 37)

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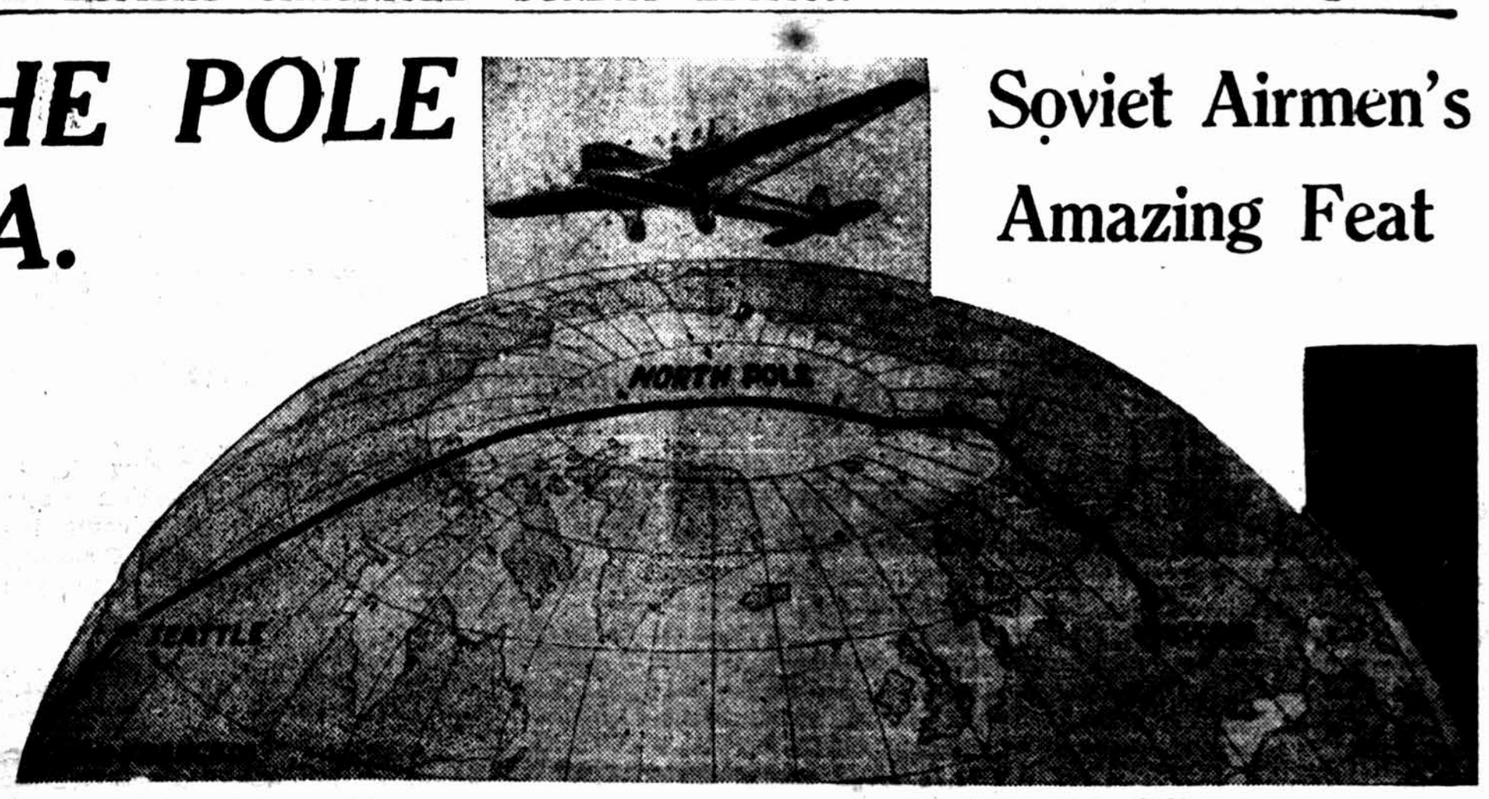

By A. Aziz Azad, Moscow.

A Soviet North Pole scientific station, completely equipped, was formally opened at 2 o'clock in the morning of June 6, 1937. Under the blinding polar sun the 35 persons, who had flown from Moscow across the North Pole and successfully landed on a drifting ice floe in the vicinity of the North Pole, gathered together for the opening. Otto J. Schmidt, chief of the Northern Sea Route Administration and head of the expedition, and I. D. Papanin chief of the party of four who are to remain on the ice for a year, made speeches, flags bearing the emblem of the U. S. S. R. and the picture of Stalin were raised, and the international was sung.

With pride and joy the entire Soviet Union greeted this accomplishment of one more stage in the fight they have been waging for many years for the conquest of the North. In the summer of 1936 the ice breaker, Rusanov, went to Rudolf Island, which is approximately 900 kilometres from the North Pole, with people, equipment, machinery and supplies and established a wintering party and base for the present expedition. On March 22, 1937 five powerful Soviet airoplanes took-off from the Moscow airdrome for Rudolf Island where they landed on April 18. They had flown 3,347 kilometres under difficult flying conditions.

The 900 kilometres left to the Pole were the most unknown, difficult and dangerous. The party waited for suitable weather and flying conditions to make the dash to the pole. After several scouting trips had been made, on May 21, pilot Vodopyanov, Schmidt and five others surprised the world by flying across the North Pole and landing on an ice floe to establish a polar scientific station. After this group had determined that the ice floe they had selected, 2 kilometres long, one and a half kilometres wide and 4 metres thick, was strong enough and suitable for the landing of other heavy planes, the other three airplanes were ordered to join them as soon as weather conditions made flight possible.

Over The Pole

Four days later, May 25, the remaining three planes left Rudolf Island. The flagship, U. S. S. R. N. 171, piloted by Molokov and with Shevelev, assistant head of the expedition and other persons on board, flew over the North Pole, and then proceeded along the meridian of 50 deg. western longitude in the direction of the polar station, landing on the ice floe by the wintering party after a flight of 7 hours and 9 minutes. The location of the camp in the Arctic without any search was an amazing example of work by the navigator, Ritsland, and the pilot.

The other two planes, taking off 15 and 50 minutes after the first, followed a similar course but landed on two different ice floes within easy flying distance of the wintering station. Pilot Alexeyev, in charge of the U. S. S. R. N. 172, after landing on May 26, to get his bearings, flew to the station on May 27. The third airplane, U. S. S. R. N. 169 with Mazuruk as pilot, landed on May 25, on a floe 55 kilometres from the station. Due to the peculiar polar conditions, this group was able to establish radio connections with Rudolf and Dickson Islands but not with the polar station so near to them. After cutting and clearing away tons of pack ice, in order to make a suitable airdrome for the heavily loaded plane to rise successfully, this group flew to the others on June 5.

Thus without a single accident 4 Soviet airplanes, 35 people, 10,000 kilograms of equipment, scientific instruments, and supplies for a wintering party of four men, were successfully piloted to a drifting ice floe in the region of the North Pole. Once there the men worked strenuously setting up machinery and scientific apparatus, building ice houses and establishing the station.

Return Flight

Immediately after the official opening on June 6, the four 'planes took off for the return flight to Rudolf Island. Three of them reached their destination after flights of about 5 and one-half hours. The fourth, piloted by Alexeyev, as previously arranged, landed 150 kilometres from Rudolf Island because the supply of gasoline was not quite sufficient for the return of all the planes. Gasoline was flown to him from the Island and after clearing a field for the take off, this plane reached Rudolf Island on June 9. It is planned to leave one plane and pilot at the Island, but the other members of the expedition will return to Moscow as soon as their planes are equipped with wheels in place of runners.

Chief I. D. Papanin and his three companions, Ernest T. Krenkle, radio-operator, Peter P. Shirshov, hydrologist and hydrobiologist, and Eugene K. Feodorov, who are to remain on the floe for a year, are now engaged in a strenuous regime of scientific work. The two main objects of the world's first permanent polar meteorological station are first, to explore new routes between Europe and America via the Pole, and second, to collect meteorological data in the region of the Pole. Many scientific observations and tests will be made such as studying the depth and currents or the ocean, magnetic observations, researches in hydrobiology, oceanography and geophysics, as well as the drift of the floe. A large part of the scientific data will be radioed to the mainland daily for compilation and use.

P. M. Zetkin, chief of the hydrology department of the Arctic Institute, in an article in a Moscow Daily writes: "First of all, we expect the North Pole wintering party to supply data which will cast a light on ocean streams and on ice drifts in the North Pole basin. Hydrologist P. P. Shirshav will give us a complete idea of both the direction and velocity of surface and deep water streams flowing to the Pole from the Atlantic. . . . At the same time Shirshov is taking hydro-chemical samples of water with the aim of analyzing it for the presence of chlorine and oxygen, this being of great importance to hydrology."

Mild Temperature

Already, facts of popular interest have been reported. The first measurements of the oceanic depths at the Pole showed 4,000 meters which is considerably greater than was presumed. At a depth of 300 meters a warm current has been located. At this time of year when day and night are only formal terms since the sun is shining all of the time, the temperature is mild being only—2 degrees C. at times. Snow falls frequently and rain has been reported. Two birds, one a guillemot, a water bird with black back and white wings, and the other a polar sparrow, have been seen on the floe.

A great deal of speculating is being done about where the ice floe will drift to. On May 21, it was about 20 kilometres beyond the North Pole, a little west of the Meridian of Rudolf Island. It is being carried by winds and currents towards Greenland, west of the Rudolf meridian, at an average speed of half a mile per hour.

Living in a specially equipped tent, sleeping in sleeping bags, eating food prepared for the expedition after months of research, the four inhabitants of the station are carrying on their work according to a regular schedule that was carefully arranged long before the expedition left Moscow. A wind-driven engine is supplying them power to charge their batteries, a spacious ice house has been built for the radio euqipment and bases of supplies have been established at several points on the floe. Moscow artists and organizations are broadcasting special programmes to the North Pole station.

Comments of the world press show that the labours of these workers and the organizations that have made the expedition possible, and the additions to scientific knowledge which they are making, are appreciated by the scientists of all countries for whom many polar phenomena have heretofore been a mystery.

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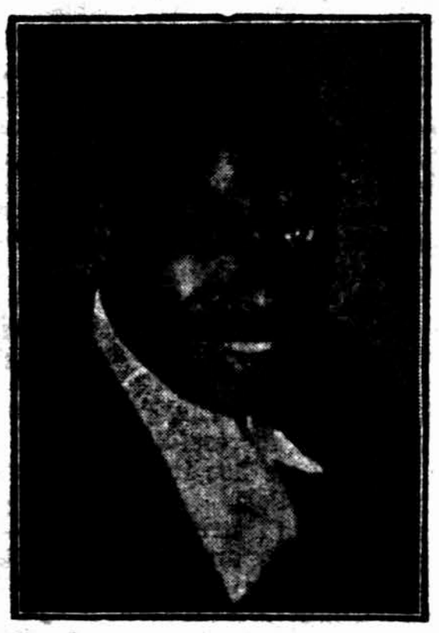
THE DEIFICATION OF FATHER DIVINE

The Amazing Story Of The "Messiah" Of Harlem And His "Angelic" Following

Father Divine is an amazing figure enough, to all reasonable eyes—that undersized and insignificant-looking Negro, called "God" by devout and chanting thousands in this civilized day. But the most amazing thing about the pattern of this strange apotheosis is not the grandiloquent little man who is its center: it is the pattern itself. The question that holds consummate interest, in all this astounding affair which fate has laid upon our own doorstep, is not who, or even what, but why? It is from the point of view of this interest, this question, this "incredible" yet recurrent pattern, that Robert Allerton Parker has written his excellent book (writes Katherine Woods reviewing the work "The Incredible Messiah: The Deification of Father Divine" by Robert Allerton Parker, in the "New York Times.")

The outlines of the story have been told before, though not so well. Mr. Parker, a student of odd cults and author of a book on the founder of the Oneida Community, has filled in the outlines and given us the best narrative we have yet had of the life and activities of Father Divine, even while he disclaims the purpose of biography as such. This is a phenomenon which goes beyond a personal nucleus to social and anthropological significance. At the same time it is a tremendously interesting story. We see it here in terms of Father Divine's own life, in terms of Harlem and other communities of the unfavoured, and last, but not least, in terms of man's primitive mind. Of course there is nothing unprecedented about it, as a phenomenon: it is especially in being far from unprecedented that it takes on its peculiar interest, not as something sensational, but as something that can even be called cosmic, here in immediate and fantastic form not only in to-day's newspaper, but just up the street.

For through countless ages the ignorant and wretched and exploited and scorned have longed for a Messiah, turning gullible minds and hungry mouths alike to be fed. And again and again through history men and women have stood before their fellows to declare themselves God's personal



FATHER DIVINE.

agents or to call themselves God. Most of these self-styled Messiahs merely land in insane asylums. But now and then there is an outbreak like the Tai Ping Rebellion. Now and then—far oftener than we know—some eccentric outlawed creature sways a handful of miserable followers in "religious underworld" of swamp or slum. If such a "God" has the force and shrewdness to get himself believed, and if the seeds of his compensatory omnipotence fall in a soil made darkly fertile by hunger and humiliation and helplessness, he may become indeed the lord of his own creation: "God you are if 'they' think you are."

"The God Who Feeds Us"

Pirandello, suggests Mr. Parker, could have made a penetrating drama of the story of Father Divine. And beside his Pirandello adaptation may be set his paraphrase of a sentence from Moliere, so that the two together form a sort of text for this book You are God to your followers if they believe it. And "the real God is the God who feeds us." A much quoted statement from a Harlem angel sums up the same theme: "Father Divine blessed me to a home. . . And, oh, how we praised his name in that little place!"

From the first days in Sayville—perhaps before—the leader who is deified as Father Divine recognized the overwhelming importance of food and shelter. These banquets where the angels sing and thump and testify are more than symbols of heavenly communion: they are meals. The neighbours might complain that the noise was like jungle tom-toms. Scoffing intellectuals might feel sure that in this case "religion was the opiate of the people" indeed. The curious might bruise all their powers of investigation against the stony mystery of "sweet Father's" finance. The disciples knew that they had been "blessed to a home," or a job or food or clothes or a delivery wagon. And the answer was obvious.

And when "Father," modestly hinting, at first, at his supernatural powers, let them see him as God's representative in control of boundless riches the deification was probably obvious too—even before the sudden death of the harsh judge who had sent him to jail was hailed as proof of his divinity and followed by his triumphant move, as "God," to Harlem.

Strange Career

That was five years ago. Robert Allerton Parker follows Father Divine back through those various names and careers of which he so stubbornly "bears no record," to the days when George Baker, the weak and stunted descendant of ritual-loving Guilah slaves, found compensation in religious emotionalism. As a child he had probably known of a self-appointed "Messiah" who was worshipped among the cabins in Georgia. As he grew older, he followed prophet masters, set himself up as a prophet, found reading that directed him towards a philosophy of abundance. He knew humiliation; he learned suffering in a Georgia chain gang. He probably learned from the fate of other prophets to be very careful about his finances. Father Divine denies all this. But two courts have accepted the evidence of his identity with George Baker. Since he had to leave Sayville because his followers disturbed the neighbours, he has lived, and prospered, in a glare of publicity. But no publicity has cleared up the mystery of his financial support.

That, says Mr. Parker, however, is not really a mystery. "His income is the income of his worshippers. His power is the labour power of these followers. Once we understand the psychological relationship existing between Father Divine and the group pattern, it is not difficult to see that the greater part of the gross income of his followers flows in a steady stream through his lands," even though "in the eyes of the law he is penniless."

As he follows the trail of the Messianic complex and the Messianic craving into strange byways, and as he traces George Baker's strange Messianic avatars, so Mr. Parker goes on to tell the story of Father Divine through these last years—his heavens, his "Promised Land," his "dialations" across the country, his personality, his leading disciples, the "messages" which, like Gertrude Stein's poems, depend upon sound rather than sense for the transference of their emotional meaning. He tells of those encounters with the law, too, in which "Father" has usually come out on top. The fact that a good deal has happened in "Father's" kingdom while the book was being printed adds to, rather than detracts from, its interest.

The whole story is well told: dramatic and dignified, sympathetic and logical; searching, thoughtful, sometimes amusing, it is interesting on every count. Almost alone among the theomaniacs and pseudo-Messiahs of history, Father Divine "has been permitted to strut through his role in the vein of comedy." And that is progress, even though we can see that "his comedy may contain a bitter lesson for all mankind!"

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2. Dr. H. Rosenbush at Munich.—With your HADENSA I have seen the best results against haemorrhoids. I really know no other remedy with such a relatively sure effect.

3. Dr. Rudolf Polland writes:—Your haemorrhoidal preparation, HADENSA, is the best ever offered for sale in this field. I was astonished to see its prompt and good effect.

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For Happiness Advertise In Newspapers: Essay In The Indelicate Art Of Match-Making

(By: "LE FLANEUR.")

The French weekly "Marianne", one of the widely circulated and well-written Paris newspapers, runs an independent column of short advertisements under the feature heading of "Marriages."

HOW THEY DO IT

One admires the honesty of "Marriages". It could well have been camouflaged with the less realistic, non-committal and rather pompous "Personal Announcements." As far as I know very few non-French journals (which need not include ours) run a special column of this kind although we are familiar with the 'agony' column. Which merely means that the Dames and Messieurs the Desirous of Getting Married served by their Press manager to transact the important business of match-making without the help of the services offered by the newspapers. How they do it or whether they could or could not improve their technique of match-making by taking the lead of the French demoiselle or monsieur in pursuit of matrimony in the advertisement columns of a newspaper is a matter with which we are not concerned for the moment.

SHOULD BRIDES PAY.

"Marianne" charges this kind of advertisement at 12 francs a line of 38 letters indiscriminately, it almost breaks one's heart to note, without reference to the personality of the individual advertiser. Every lovely would be bride becomes, in effect, just a customer indistinguishable from another customer who might belong to the undertaking or one of the less depressing trades. The situation is not without a certain pathos. The advertisements show a large proportion of successful slimming as a result undoubtedly of the demands made by a hard-hearted and utterly unhuman (for even, inhuman) commercialism on the maidenly and modest purses. The ads, therefore speak in adjectival short-hand in which they share perhaps the great distinction of modern poetry which is not infrequently a short-hand of poetic emotion. But with this difference that, while we may not be in a position to transcribe the outlines of the so-called unpadded literary poetry, the poetry describing the particular and special charms, virtues, accomplishments, what not, of the fair ones gain in not merely the clarity, both literal and visual but, in a certain rare and an exquisite beauty which only great literary art creates.

IN THE MILKY WAY

Read, for instance, this:—

Paris j. f. moderne, libre-penseuse, bl., affect., cult., sit indep., des. renc. v. m. M. 30-40. 3006.

Parisian girl modern, free-thinking, blond, affectionate, cultured, independent means, desires to meet Monsieur of 30-40

Or:—

J. fil., 29 a., bid., t. moy., parf. sante, sportive cultivee, aim. voyages, des. ep. M. distingue, haute, moralite, memes gouts, 3021.

Girl 29 years, blond, medium height, perfect health, sporting, educated, loving disposition, travelled, wishes to marry Monsieur, distinguished of high morality and same tastes.

And:—

Vve ss enf., 47 a., possed, com. Bijouterie, inter. conf., rech. mar. avec M. bon. education, loyal, sentim, eleves, sit, analogue ou fonction. 3022.

Widow without children, 47 years, possessing jewellery, shop, interests in a confectionery, wishes to meet Monsieur of good education, loyal, forty sentiments of similar occupation or Government service.

If you imagined that I was exaggerating. The entire column, if a list were prepared of the variegated and certainly colourful virtues, so rare, pure, chaste, utterly delightful and very distinguished, enumerated within its borders and if its contents were properly assimilated, would make the fortune of a descriptive writer. The young ladies are of all ages—the highest is 47—although age is the last thing that counts in feminine attraction. Did not Honore de Balzec say that a woman becomes really interesting at the age of (unless I am erring on the side of a trivial inaccuracy) 57? Some of them are heiresses apparently as they offer 'dot' and actually name the amount that the enviable and fortunate possessor of the maidenly hand stands the chance of winning to cap the success of his choice. Perhaps, the appeal of feminine beauty and charm is not enhanced by the vulgar possession of money. But it is not marred either and it is quite possible to succumb to that appeal without too much of a protest against the intrusion of money which in itself is harmless, however, unpoetic, however superfluous its existence might be felt, where matters of the heart are concerned.

MARRIAGE ETHICS

To the fastidious, not to say, hypocritical, amongst us the employment of newspaper advertisement may strike as quite incongruous with our essential ideas of marriage. Some may even permit themselves the extravagance of deprecation of the entire procedure. If so, the vulgarity, if any, inherent in this mode of matrimonial propagation is perhaps more apparent than real. Because, from an idealistic viewpoint, all match-making is vulgar and it would be too ridiculous to appraise the degree of greater or lesser vulgarity involved in any particular method employed in pairing off men and women in the matrimonial, social order. Are not all marriages actually marriages of convenience more or less and, if they are so, why should stigma be attached to a particular technique employed in achieving the common end? If, however, they are not, they would cease to be marriages in the conventional sense of the term.

SEAMY SIDE OF LOVE

It would appear highly questionable if even love could exist outside the realm of imaginative literature, without possessing an incongruity, an element or an ingredient that is not compatible with our ideas of love. It does not of course cease to be love sometimes of the highest order because it does not conform to our ideas of the ideal. The quality of Catullus' love does not suffer because Lesbia was any more worthy of it than the creole mistress of Bandelaire's, a hateful creature by all accounts who was responsible in no small measure for ruining him but who inspired his best poetry. Lesbia was, to paraphrase the Latin term which may in literal translation shock the reader's ear, a woman of easy virtue. The evidence led in the court proceedings when she prosecuted a man for debt brought to light the double life that this Roman courtesan, who survives the greatest Roman empress in fame, lived and it is inconceivable that Catallus could have been totally denied an insight into the real character of Lesbia. Menon Lescant is another classic heroine whose pronounced susceptibility to the momentary temptations of luxury dragged her through the criminal prison of Paris towards the tragic destiny of an obscure death in a harsh foreign country. The love of these women is sung and immortalised because, while they were all too human in the way they lived, the pure emotion they represent, the essential emotion that carries within itself the dynamic power of sustained passion, burns, it may be because of Catallus inspired verse or Prevost's insight into truth, calm and steady and symbolises that which lends a meaning and purpose to human existence.

A BORDERLINE DISTINCTION

As far as the major vocation of women's social existence is concerned, there is no reason why advantage should not be taken of newspaper advertisement in pursuing it. Any prejudice that may exist against the employment of newspaper publicity by needy brides must be judged to be as irrational as it is wholly arbitrary. If the end of hunting the husband justifies, in ordinary circumstances, the well-known various tactics of successful match-making, it is difficult to understand why exception should be taken to Press advertisement as a match-making agency. The nice distinction observed in the matter of these methods of match-making is not unlike the distinction that Ernest Hemingway describes between the ordinary chemises and the silk chemises that distinguished the N.C.O.'s from the officers in the amenities supplied to the heroes of the Great War in their intervals of relaxation. Even if, strictly speaking, husbands were not always covered by the category of necessities and remained, at best a not quite urgent and certainly dispensable want—and frequently nuisance of a want—their self-respect does demand, that the position of at least second-rate want be assigned to them.

HUSBANDS FOR SALE

A husband, I admit, comes, in instinctual feminine preference, after a "sari" or a pair of well-advertised brassiere (since the sari, one notes, is married, through what perversion of aesthetics I do not pretend to know, to these) if he does or indeed need come anywhere at all. But since his existence is or has to be suffered, of course under protest, humanitarian sentiment demands that he may at least be permitted to go into the advertisement of goods that are bought, sold, perhaps bartered (since the so-called civilized world is now exploring the possibilities of a system of commodity sale that received no countenance from the old-fashioned professors of economics—did not one of the Balkan States ship not long ago pigs to some European country and a Marxist die-hard of a Commissar cater to the bourgeois capitalists' partiality for quails? One images the bourgeois foreign Press shrieking the latest slogan: Eat More Quails, They Are Better than Caviare). Buying husbands is no new fangled idea. It is as old as the human race, perhaps older, embryologically speaking. And certainly the most respectable. The older aristocracies had incorporated it in their code of honour which the new merely apes. Since we live in a world which lives on either bringing or selling or consuming and since husbands are bought by the best people whose personal morals or religious principles, are found to be above reproach, why should we not advertise for husbands?

Spray FLIT—the deadly enemy of insects
Weak "insecticides" won't protect your family from filthy flies!
Flit is most deadly to insects because it contains a combination of killing agents found in no other insecticide. Flit spray does not stain and is harmless to humans and animals. Beware of all substitutes that masquerade under the name of Flit. Each Flit tin is sealed to protect you from fraudulent refilling. Always insist on the famous yellow tin with the Flit soldier and black band—your guarantee of getting the one and only Flit.
FLIT
Kills Flies Mosquitoes Cockroaches Bugs Moths Ants
FLIT always KILLS!
Sole Distributors:— HERBERTSONS, LTD., Bombay and Calcutta.

In The Footsteps Of Miss Mayo:

BRITISH AUTHOR CARRICATURES HINDUISM AND HOLDS UP INDIANS TO RIDICULE

(By An Indian)

India is a land on which calamities descended rather frequently in the past, and the Indians have accepted them with resignation. In 1930 we had Katherine Mayo's "Mother India". In 1933, Arthur Miles' "The Land of the Lingam" follows carefully in the footsteps of the decency and above all in truth.

In January 1937, this book has assumed a more dangerous shape as a cheap edition has been issued costing no more than 3s. 6d. (Paternoste r Library, Hurst and Blackwell).

Subtly concealed amidst the cheap sensational stories, legends and myths, the mischievous insinuations spread through the 282 pages, convey just that much poison to an ignorant foreigner as to convince him that the Hindus particularly and the Indians generally are a race beyond redemption, that they have not understood democracy with its terrible implication that anything except democracy suits them best.

One starts reading almost with the publishers' apologia: "In the eyes of the world, India has never been the same, and perhaps never will be again, since the publication of Katharine Mayo's startling book "Mother India", some years ago. To Western civilisation the full exposure of various aspects of India's interior life came as an almost unbelievable shock, and world feeling latterly has been intensified by the march of political events. Yet whereas Katherine Mayo dealt with the subject in an eminently clear, concise, almost scientific manner, Arthur Miles goes further, and reveals the very roots from which much of India and the Indians has sprung.

"This book is not concerned with India either mystically or politically. It treats mainly of Hinduism, the most hopeless conglomeration of superstitions since the world began. The author aims at exposing the insanity and filth that is corrupting two-thirds of India's population to-day. In the author's conception, it is the caste-system, not Great Britain, which is India's greatest enemy. Until Hinduism is broken down, nothing can be accomplished. In addition to a great deal of information of a concrete and sociological nature, the author reveals the tangled, age-old superstitious lore which is the very warp and woof of the nation's life. Blood sacrifice, fanatical self-torture, sex hysteria, magic and superstitions, religious ceremony—all are examined and dealt with, and given an interesting, explanatory background by an accident of the legends of the Gods".

And thus Arthur Miles has begun where Katherine Mayo ended.

Ill-conceived Hatred Of Hinduism

Some barbarous practices do exist in India, to the shame of enlightened Indians. But the sociological authenticity of the information in which the book abounds appears to be somewhat dubious. The author does not quote his sources of information on such matters, where personal knowledge is bound to be meagre, and even recorded incidents may themselves either be exceptions, or be challenged as inaccurate.

The author, however, does not seem to be inspired so much by a desire to give information about India of any sociological importance as by a desire to show immense pity on Hinduism and warn the Hindus of the impending disaster!

Consciously or unconsciously, this book has beccme a perfect vehicle for the author to give vent to his ill-concealed hatred of Hinduism. There is, according to him, no brighter aspect of Hinduism which appeals to his sense of culture and civilisation. And the present reviewer has repeatdly conned the pages, to find out if the author has one good word to say for either Hindus or the Indians. And he must confess he was sorely disappointed.

Naturally the author, with his own perverted mental outlook, draws certain fantastic conclusions. Here is one!

"The Christian converts come mostly from the lower castes, and it can be argued that any status they reach by accepting Christianity is better than the Hindu status from which they emerged. But Hindus of higher castes point to these Christian conversions and compare them with Muslim conversions. Every Mohommedan is a brother and is treated as a brother. This fact causes the high-caste Hindus to remark that Christian intimacy is halted by the colour-bar. Personally I do not believe that colour has anything to do with it. There are many other factors which could be brought into the argument. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the Hindu feels the necessity, based on false reasoning no doubt, to defend his self-respect.

Attack On Gandhiji

"Gandhiji is an example of such defence. His sensibility was very much hurt by the English in South Africa, and resentment burning in him, a dull red flame, eventually ignited the boycott in India. The torch which set off the present unrest was lighted by personal vanity, and its very origin carries its defeat".

Caste-system as it exists to-day is admittedly causing harm to national life in the country. The author exploits this fact almost going the length of making a fetish of it. For everything that happens in India he blames the caste-system in Hinduism. "The (Jewish) colony is divided into two sects, the Black and the White. While the religious observances of the two Sects are identical, the insidious influence of caste has crept in and the split is as wide as between many castes under the Hindu religion. Anthropology seems to have stiffened the claim of the White Jews that their co-religionists have degenerated the pure strain by intermarriage with an alien race."

And that alien race is of the Hindus, for the Jews the author refers to, have lived for centuries in the Cochin State.

Again "The Black Jews, however, insist that the Whites are interlopers and that they were the original settlers. Be this as it may, the Black Jews have far more documentary evidence to prove their unbroken line than have the Whites. Caste has influenced the synagogue observances to such an extent that the White Rabbi enters the Black Synagogue as a senior, whereas the Black Rabbi can only enter the white Synagogue as a hearer. This is not withstanding the fact that, according to the belief of orthodox Grand Rabbis, Tabila or the holy rabbinical bath, levels all social disabilities."

This imposition of the mythical superiority of the Whites on the Blacks, the author seeks to explain away as being due to the insidious influence of caste-system. The author then turns his attention to the "Syrian Christians": "Caste prejudices are as strong in these communities, and polluting castes and Pariahs are as studiously avoided as with their Hindu brethren." The reason, of course, is: "These Churches have been granted charters from time to time by various Hindu Rajas, and with these charters many privileges which are still jealously guarded.

"It is not to be expected that communities founded in such a fashion could escape the influence of caste, and other Hindu practices."

Even The Indian Ayah

The author gives an account of the religious practices, social customs and above all the sex-life of a host of communities in India, some of them primitive, others well-advanced in culture and outlook.

Even the poor bearers, the ayahs, the cooks, the gardeners and the dhobies have not escaped the attention of the writer.

Like the rest of the Hindus and the Indians, they too get a left-handed compliment. For instance: "Much can be said for, and against, the Indian servant. I have employed men who were more honest, sincere, and trustworthy than any European servant I have known. I have employed others who could give the New York gangsters tips on the way to handle a situation. Generally speaking, the Indian servant's faults are childish and often it is better to think of him as a child and treat him accordingly."

He goes further and in a nutshell, as it were, says what he thinks of the Indian servant incidentally revealing his consuming hatred of Hinduism. "It seems to make little difference what religion your servants profess when they are engaged. They will probably tell a European that they are Roman Catholic or Methodist converts, or they may boast of their conversion to Islam. But whichever it is, the fundamental influence of Hinduism remains. If they want to be nice, they are nice in a Hindu way, and if they are nasty, Hindu methods are followed."

The final blow is yet to be delivered. Having indulged in exasperating stories, the author adds: "It is hopeless to think of changing the character of these ayahs, or indeed of any Indian, by legislation. (He does not say if the British or Italian or German character can be changed by legislation either). But it is obvious that (Indians) in no way resemble the Australians or the Canadians, with whom they are for ever comparing in their insistent candidature for the British Empire."

This book has nothing to say of either the political aspect of the national life or its cultural aspect. Nor can it be called an authentic publication of any sociological import. It is just a medley, the most hopeless conglomeration of fact and fiction, so closely inter-twined that it is impossible to separate one from the other. This book, obviously, is intended to rouse the morbid curiosity of the sensation-mongers, and to do a little bit of propaganda against legitimate demands of Indians generally, and the Hindus particularly who are politically the most vocal to-day in this country.

The Indian Juggler And His Basket Of Tricks

Feats That Challenge Belief

FAMOUS BASKET TRICK AND THE TRICK OF THE THREE DAGGERS

(By G. ANNAJI RAO, M.A., B.L.)

I have seen the Basket Trick performed about half a dozen times. The first time it was in the Head Assistant Collector's Bungalow at Coondapoor, when Mir Sujait Ally Khan was in charge of the Division. The second time it was in the identical compound where I had the privilege and the pleasure of seeing the wonderful Rope Trick performed. The bungalow was then in the occupation of the Engineering Supervisor, Mr. Vaikunta Baliga, whose sons are still alive and are holding responsible positions in the South Canara District. Later I saw it performed several times at Mangalore in the maidan called the "Lines." The feat was wonderful and has left indelible impressions on my mind. Once or twice the operator was interrupted by the police and once he would not open the basket to convince the audience that it was empty as he claimed it to be. But, in both the first two places abovenamed, the feat was performed to the end.

Like A Pauranic Tale

It reminded me forcibly of the equally unbelievable feat recited in the Puranas and attributed to no less a person than the God Shiva. Those who have read that story will remember that Shiva came to King Sriyala disguised as a beggar to test the latter's reputation for unbounded charity. He would have for his food nothing but human flesh and that the flesh of the king's only son, which the charitable parents, not to be defeated in their vows, actually supplied. When pleased with their steadfast adherence to their vow, God Shiva asks them to wish for a boon nearest to their hearts. They pray for a return of their son to life. The child that was believed to have been murdered to please a beggar's palate is then called by name and comes forth quite alive and playfully bounding up to his rejoicing parents. But, then, it was a tale from the Puranas And here was an experience as incredible as King Sriyala's tale. Here too the boy who was believed to be dead comes from the midst of the astonished audience. Such feats have to be seen to be believed—and even then, they appear too good to be true even to the audience that sees it. No wonder the doubting world that has not seen the trick performed believes it all a myth!

But the roll of the drum has collected quite a large audience who are all awaiting to see the Juggler's wonderful feats, as being assured of a substantial reward he is expected to give of his best. After the preliminary feats of legerdemain, the Juggler announces that he will now perform a feat that will astound his audience and leave an indelible impression on their minds

"Shabash!" cries the drummer woman, "but you had better perform the feat first and pat yourself on the back afterwards."

That mysterious basket which has given this trick its name, is then brought forward and placed in the centre of the open space. All the odds and ends, from strings of beads to a grinning skull and pieces of human bones are then removed with appropriate sallies of wit as each thing is removed. These sallies keep the audience in good humour. At length the empty basket is held to public view and turned upside down and then shown to the patron and other inquisitive members of the audience who wish to inspect it. I have inspected the basket myself and I found none of the alleged hollow spaces, diagrams of which were recently published in some Indian journals in a weak attempt at explanation, which is as impossible of belief as the actual feat itself. The relative sizes of the Boy and the Basket make it impossible for the existence of any intervening hollow, wherein the tied-up boy could emerge from his coils and hide to evade the vicious sword thrusts.

After the audience has done inspecting the Basket, the Conjuror covers it with the magic cloth, the same dirty kind as was used for the Mango Trick. Then, taking the reed-pipe in his hand, he walks three times backwards round the Basket, playing a tune to the accompaniment of the drum. The Chela is then beckoned to.

"My boy! My Boy!" cries the woman with the drum, "Don't go! That cruel man will murder you. And whom shall I fondle afterwards?"

"He won't die"—protests the Conjuror, adding slyly," except by too much coddling at thy hands. Come here, Boy!"

The Boy, who is probably not their child, prefers to obey the woman rather than the man.

"Look at me!" then commands the Conjuror.

Full of fear and trembling, the Boy looks at him and that look seals his doom. The keen hawk-like eye of the Conjuror commands obedience and the weak mind of the Boy obeys and he slowly approaches his master. A few passes with the hand and soon the overpowering will of the master throws him into a trance.

"Now, meherbans," cries Conjuror, "I shall put this Boy into that Basket and lest he should wake up and run away, I tie him up like this—and this—and this."

Murderous Sword Thrusts

With a long string of rope, he ties him up almost into a ball. The bands of rope are too strong to allow the Boy to loosen them in his then condition. The drum begins to beat again. The Boy thus tied up into a ball is just large enough to enter into and fill the Basket. As soon as he is shoved into it, the lid is put on and over it the magic cloth of dirty rags and again the backward march is repeated to the tune of the reed pipe and the monotonous beat of the drum.

"Now, 'meherbans,'" cries the Conjuror, "I am sorry to tell you that my poor chela is gone."

"No, he is in that Basket open it! He may die of suffocation!" some of the audience venture to say.

"There is no one in that Basket to die" asserts the Conjuror. He then takes up a sharp-edged sword and mercilessly thrusts it right in at the place where they all expected the poor chela should have been. The sword is then taken out, and to the horror of the on-lookers, it is reeking with fresh blood!

"You have killed my Boy!" wails the woman, throwing down the drum. The policemen in the crowd, thinking it their duty to interfere press forward, but are warned off by the imperious gesture of the Conjuror, whose eye and arm they dare not disobey. The patron of the show likewise signals to the police to keep quiet and they withdraw.

"He has disobeyed me and deserves his fate," cries the Conjuror and again gives several vicious thrusts in all directions deep into the Basket and takes out the reeking sword from which spectacularly are oozing out heavy drops of blood.

"The Boy, the Boy!" cry the audience in one voice,—"Is he then murdered before our eyes?"

After allowing sufficient time for the horror of the situation to develop itself, the Conjuror coolly wipes the blood with the dust from the ground and slowly removes the lid from the Magic Basket.

The Boy—Oh, Where Was He?

The Basket is quite empty—neither the tied-up chela nor the coiled rope with which he was bound are to be seen. With perfect non-chalance the Conjuror kicks the Basket towards the audience, who pick it up and see in it not a drop of that blood whose presence on the dripping sword had horrified them a minute ago!

After allowing about five minutes to elapse for the stupor of the astonished audience to resolve itself into a fearful demand for the return of the Boy, he rises as if from a reverie and clapping his hand three times cries out—

"Re-re-re—Bha—yee!"

"Jee!" answers a weak voice from the centre of the crowd. Can that be the chela? It must be,—it is he, who was deemed lost, murdered in cold blood when tied up in that Basket!

The Woman, in the meanwhile, has spread out a cloth to collect the pice which come in a shower proportioned to the astonishment and pleasure of the crowd. The Patron gives not less than five rupees as baksheesh—which far exceeds the wildest hopes of the Conjuror, who bows low down to the very ground before such munificence. The chela looks up sheepishly, yet admiringly at his Master, whose wonderful art he hopes one day to learn—just to win the applause of such munificent patrons!

Before the Rope Trick, the Basket Trick and the Mango Trick, the remaining trick of the Three Daggers appears tame and unexciting. And yet it is wonderful in its own way, as going against the well established law of gravity.

Each of these famous feats of Indrajal is meant to mark the culmination of a separate series of entertainments and rarely are any two even of them performed on the same day by the same performer.

The Three Daggers

The three daggers used in this trick are planted with point upwards in the bare ground before the audience. The chela is then mesmerised to such an extent that his whole body is as stiff as a rod, as in 'rigor mortis.' His body is then taken and evenly balanced on the three daggers which are planted in a straight line, one dagger-point being below the head, the second beneath the loins and the third held beneath the heels. The dagger at the head is then removed at first, that at the heels next, and lastly the one at the loins,—and the body remains in the air without falling, until the Conjuror calls out-one, two, three, etc., up to ten, after which the body falls to the ground with a thud. The suspension of the natural law of gravity for those ten-seconds constitutes the feat, which though not very impressive to the multitude, is nevertheless as astounding as the other feats of Indrajal.

What secret art lies behind these performances which makes possible the unbelievable and fools the audience at the bidding of an unlearned 'low-caste'? It is one of the ironies of magic that those who are privileged to see it performed and to recount it to their fellowmen, should meet with smiles of scepticism, if not with doubts as to their veracity or sanity?

(The earlier two articles of the series were published in the "Sunday Chronicle" on 4th April and 13th June).

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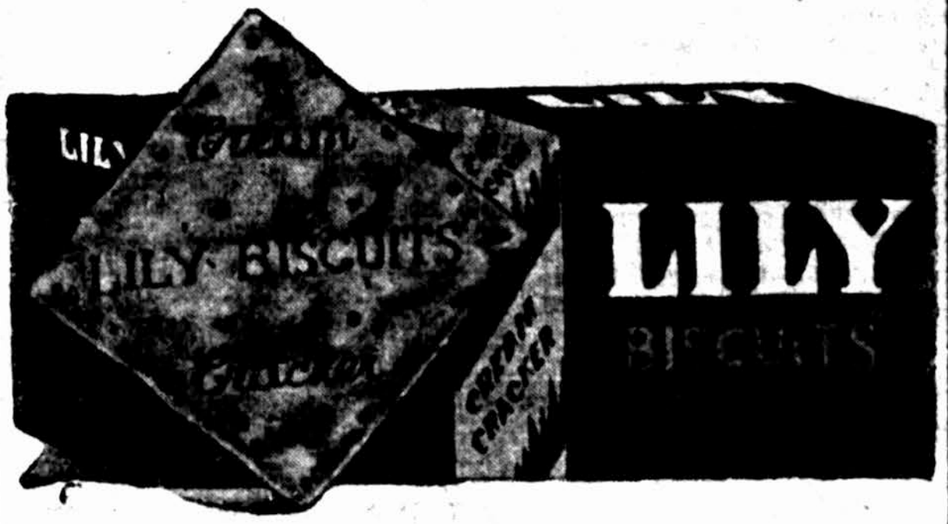

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Books And Their Authors

GUJERATI BOOKS

HATHI NUN NAK, by Nagardas I. Patel, Printed at the Nalini Printing, Jambul Wadi, Bombay.

An Elephant has no nose, but a trunk in its place. However, in order to attract children this title has been given. It is an attractive story sure to interest juvenile readers. It has been attractively, rather gorgeously got up. It will fulfil its purpose.

K.

JOSEPH PILSUDSKI, by Harischandra Bhatt, printed at the Kumar Printing Press, Ahmedabad. Price, Re. 1.

Marshal Pilsudski is known as the Builder of Modern Poland. Poland is the corridor between Russia and Germany and thus plays an important part in European practical politics. To the student of European politics, the State of Poland furnishes always an important question, and in appreciating it, the work done by the Marshal for Poland, should prove of great value. This biography is very ably written from original sources, and embodies all points of view from which Pilsudski's actions should be seen and judged. It is an exemplary work.

K.

JYOTI SANGH.—This office has received a Report (1935-36) of the work done by Mr. Jyoti Sangh of Ahmedabad for the uplift of women, by providing means for teaching them various arts and crafts, domestic, and artistic, in their leisure hours. The work is proceeding apace. The managers appeal for more funds for their beneficent work. They deserve it. This office does not review Reports as a rule.

K.

CO-OPERATION AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

CO-OPERATION AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION IN INDIA by Mr. Karamullah Khan, B.A. LL.B., Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, H. E. H. The Nizam's Government, Hyderabad-Deccan.

The book is divided into three parts: (1) Rural India (2) Co-operative Movement and (3) Rural Reconstruction. It has stressed the importance of organising co-operative societies as the medium for rural reconstruction and has very well criticized the unsuitability of education as it is imparted to-day in rural areas. Need for technical education and associated action are emphasized. All-round progress in villages is rightly recommended. The subject of uneconomic, inefficient and unserviceable cattle is well treated. The author, who holds the Manchester diploma of Honours, has spared no pains to make the book interesting, though it is the reviewer's belief that the co-operative movement could have been dealt with at greater length. The second part has rather been written for paving a way to rural reconstruction, as co-operation is only a part of the same. Reconstruction from all points of view including the organisation of agricultural labour is insisted upon after a proper survey is undertaken as a preliminary measure. The book is not priced.

A U MALJI.

"Health And Physical Power"

The seventh issue of the "Health and Physical Power" contains instructive articles on health subjects and striking pictures of physical culturists, both men and women. Some of the articles. "Undressed Woman" by Bernard Macfadden, "Odd Facts about the Body" by Hereward Carrington and Dangers of Sex Ignorance" by T. Bowen Partington are very instructive ones, which no one who is interested in the subject of physical culture should fail to read. Those who have always held the idea that sexual information is too solemn to be imparted to boys and girls, would be disillusioned when they realise that sex ignorance is a real danger to social well-being.

CHINA'S CONSTITUTION

'BACKGROUND AND FEATURES OF THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION OF CHINA' by C. L. Hsia published by the Council of International Affairs of Nanking, China, Vol. III. No. 10. April 11, 1937.

This volume contains in brief the Draft of the Constitution of the Republic of China passed by the Legislative Yuan, May 2, 1936, and promulgated by the National Government on May 5, 1936. The book traces the history of the Chinese Constitution from the period of the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95 to the final Draft adopted and published by the National Government by mandate on May 5, 1936. This Draft known as the Draft Constitution of the Republic of China consisting of 148 articles is to be submitted to the forthcoming People's Congress for formal adoption and final enactment.

The Republic of China is a San Min Chu 1 Republic. The revolutionary principle has threefold aim, the Principle of Nationalism, the Principle of Democracy and the Principle of People's Livelihood. The rights and duties of citizens, the Five-Power Government and the structure of the Central Government are clearly explained in this draft. The Chinese President, according to the proposed Constitution, will hold office for a term of six years and he will be in many respects more powerful than the French and German Presidents and is in no way inferior to the American President.

URDU PERIODICALS

URDU (Aurangabad).—In the January issue of this quarterly Maulavi Abdul Haq deals with some of the oldest Urdu translations and commentaries of the Holy Quran by men like Maulana Shah Rafiuddin, Maulana Shah Abdul Qadir and others, and in this connection he makes mention of an unpublished translation of the Quran in the Hindi (Urdu) language prepared under the auspices of the Fort William College, Calcutta. He also refers to the great opposition that was shown to Shah Waliullah when his Persian translation saw the light of the day, by mullahs who were opposed to every translation of the Quran. And although to-day so many translations have been published yet this opposition has not even now completely died down as is evident from the late Mr. Pickthall's translation of the Quran which is called "meaning of the Quran." The whole article is very interesting from the linguistic point of view since the various translations show the different stages in the growth of the Urdu language. The next important article which occupies 55 pages, is in fact a reproduction of "Hangama-e-dil-Ashob", a book published as far back as 1867. It comprises poems and articles written in support of "Qati-e-Burhan", a lexicon written by Mirza Ghalib during the mutiny and which had raised a storm of opposition all over the country. Mr. Muhammad Ajmal of Shanti Niketan in the course of a reasoned article, proves that there is no difference between Hindi and Urdu and after giving Gujarati and Marathi versions of an Urdu passage, pleads that the question of script can be settled by adopting Roman characters. In the editorial notes the editor mourns the death of great scholars of Urdu like Munshi Premchand and Asghar Gondvi. Other features are well-maintained.

ZAMANA (Cawnpore).—The place of honour is assigned to the presidential address delivered by the editor, Mr. Daya Narayan Nigam, at the Urdu Press Conference held in March at Aligarh. The address faithfully portrays the grievances of the Urdu press and suggests ways and means to get them removed. Khan Bahadur Dr. Najmuddin Ja'fari describes, in an article, the constitution of the French republic while Mr. Fida Ali gives an account of some of the unlettered poets of the Urdu language. Mr. Faiyyazuddin Ahmad Khan "Faiyyaz" writes an inspiring poem asking the Musalmans to live the life of the true followers of the Prophet and to rise to the same heights as were reached by their fore-fathers in days of old. Poems by Josh, Firaq and Varma are also splendid.

ISMAT (Delhi).—The issue for June opens with a beautiful article by the late Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi on prayer and its efficacy. Jamila Begum discusses the health of the girls of to-day and asks their parents to make them strong. "Talkh Virsa" is an interesting story. Sardar Muhammadi discusses the effect of colours on human character and tries to find out the character of man or woman by means of his or her favourite flowers. Qari Abbas Husain describes the status of Berar under the new Constitution after the new treaty with H. E. H. the Nizam. "Lachhmi Puja" is a readable story. In the poetry section poems by Mahrum, Mahwi, Sufi and Anwar Jahan are splendid. As usual, there are several articles in this number exclusively for women.

MAARIF (Azamgarh).—The issue for May opens with the 2nd instalment of the series of articles about Hazrat Ibrahim by the editor. Saiyed Sabahuddin writes the first of a very interesting series of articles about Aurangzebes's love for learning and the patronage he extended to Muslim theologians. In this connection a special mention is made of Aurangzeb's letters which prove his mastery over the Persian language. That the emperor remained a student throughout his life, can be proved from the fact that he learnt the whole Quran by heart at the age of 43, in spite of the heavy responsibilities connected with the administration of the country. Tahir's autobiography is continued. Notes, reviews and selections form the regular feature of the magazine.

NIGAR (Lucknow).—An Atheist whose name is not divulged, subjects the five books of Moses (Pentatench) to an adverse criticism and opines that the writer of those books had a very faulty knowledge of the Solar system. This article is the first of a series. "Love letters of a Portuguese Nun" are translated for the first time in Urdu. The translation is very readable indeed and sufficiently forceful. "Maktubat-e-Niaz" is continued. The pages devoted to questions and answers in this June number afford a very interesting reading and are full of information.

A GUIDE TO PRINTERS

MACHINE ROOM HINTS by G. C. Natarajan, Superintendent Government Printing, C.P.

Cloth Bound, Illustrated, Printed on imitation art paper made in India; 162 Pages. Crown Octavo size, Price Rs. 2-0-0.

This book covers a wide range of subjects and Mr. Natarajan has dealt with each subject not only very carefully but with the thoroughness of a practical man. The copious notes on 'rollers' will give a fund of information to those printers who have to meet roller troubles, due to our peculiar climatic conditions. The section on inks is equally interesting. It gives to the printer a good insight into ink-making which will surely enable him to handle his inks with confidence and judgment. Similarly the notes on machinery are exhaustive and will enable those who have to work on the machines to overcome many difficulties of almost daily occurrence.

The book reveals the writer's practical insight and wide experience: It will satisfy a much-needed want and will help and guide all those who aspire to be good practical printers.

M. C. MODI.

"THE ARYAN PATH"

The need to postulate the existence of an "astral" or psychic side of nature, if the phenomena of nature are to be properly understood, is emphasized editorially in the opening pages of the July number of the "Aryan Path." This "astral" substance, whose composition is conceived to be of a character intermediate between mind and matter, plays, it is suggested, an important function linking mind with matter. In Hindu Shastras this "astral" body in men is known as "linga-deha". The abnormal psychic powers which some human beings manifest are directly traceable to the activities of this part of the human constitution.

The religious literature of India is full of descriptions of psychic powers acquired by votaries of Yoga and the methods of acquiring them. Mr. Raj Narain deals with this subject at length in another article in this journal in an interesting manner, quoting references from the Yogasutras of Patanjali, the well-known ancient writer on Yoga.

"Books to Save Liberalism" from the pen of Miss Storm Jameson, the reputed novelist, puts forth a powerful plea for the restoration of human dignity by the inculcation of the ideas of liberty, tolerance and brotherly respect in all men. A strong condemnation of cruelty to animals is made by Mr. Edmund B. d'Auvergne in another article, while Miss Emily Hamblen plead for a new "super-political order," which through conformity to those laws that bind all beings in creative, organic relationships, "would conserve all the essential values of the past and provide for men's powers freer and higher expression than ever has been known before."

Mr. S. D. Beresford's article on "Christian Ascetism," Shri. Krishna Prem's studies in the Geeta and the book reviews are other interesting features of the current issue.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Srimati Hansa Mehta Pleads—National Art Reconstruction Begins With—Art In The Home—Exhibition Organised By Women—Distinct, Educative Economic—Markham Report On Museums—National Conditions And Outlook—Indian Art Exhibition In London—Museum Objectives For India Of To-morrow.

The journal of the Bhagini Samaj is, gradually, making its mark. Judged by some of its recent informative articles, it is guided not less by decisive progressive outlook than by the determination to translate in actual practice, in daily life and surroundings, the precepts and principles of national reconstruction. Its prompt response to important topics was indicated, for example, in the right lead it offered about the reconstitution of the Bombay Board of Film Censors. It is now followed by a thoughtful and well-reasoned article by Srimati Hansa Mehta who pleads, quite justifiably, that national art reconstruction begins with art in the home. She thinks of art as much as a vocation for women as a social and cultural necessity.

She draws attention to the decision of the Gujarati Stree Sahakari Mandal to organise in the month of November, a well-planned exhibition which could with the practical assistance of women artists, craftsmen and exponents of art illustrate at once the inalienable place and indispensable necessity of art in the modern Indian home.

Definite Ideas

The organisers of the exhibition recognise that "it will be neither easy nor soon that these aims, now widely recognised by all modern nations, would materialise here as incentive to active programmes of work. But the beginning has to be made and the Gujarati Stree Sahakari Mandal has ventured to make the beginning, on however modest a scale. The exhibition is intended to be, of set purpose, restricted to only certain definite ideas about the modern Indian home. It is not meant to be comprehensive. It is illustrative, educative, informative and as far as possible economically practical."

Average Home

Of the five main divisions or aspects of the exhibition, particular attention will be given to the display of drawings, photographs and paintings, suggesting the design and lay-outs of flats and tenements of workers of moderate means, in urban areas and of model cottages in suburban and rural areas.

Home Needs Of The Child

For the interior of the modern Indian home, the organisers invite specific attention for original ideas about pictures decorating the nursery rooms, books and pictures for rag books, toys, albums for educative purposes and photographs constituting educative travellogues.

Sculptural motif indicating prosperity at the Paris International Exhibition.

Sculpture In The Home

Sculpture, carved or modelled, is also recruited to help increase the cultural refinement of the home. Sculptors are invited to exhibit work preferably designed for the modern Indian home. Sculpture in high or low relief or in the round beautifying the articles of every-day use.

Furniture Indian Motifs

For the exhibits meant to illustrate the trends in furniture, particular attention is invited to the employment of Indian designs and motifs for articles of every-day use. The Gujarati Stree Sahakari Mandal has, with the specific purpose of meeting the economic demands and needs of the times, called for 'saree' border designs, distinctively Indian, and preferably suitable for 'sarees' in cotton for daily work-a-day ware.

Art Of Cutting

Characteristically, the Mandal gives special attention to the 'Art of Cutting'. That is a neglected art, neglected for the grotesque 'embroideries' which burden the average Indian home and mar quite a staggering number of 'arty' exhibitions organised, presumably for the benefit of women. Srimati Hansa Mehta has, quite opportunely, emphasised the necessity as well as the importance and value of that neglected art.

Pioneering President

The organisers of the 'Art In The Home" exhibition have undertaken a courageous enterprise. There is reason to believe that an active organisation of enlightened and progressive women like the Gujarati Stree Sahakari Mandal would do its utmost to make it a success and set an example and an inspiring precedent.

Sjt. Sen "Calls Upon" Indian Museums

The Markham report on Museums in India continues to stir strange interests and enthusiasms. The correspondence from Simla and the information in the "friendly Press" seems to be in increasing harmony with the sentiments which found expression in London over three months ago. Sjt. Siva Narayen Sen. "Cataloguer" of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London has chosen, in his article in the current number of the "Modern Review", to "call upon" museum authorities in India "to see that museum ideals are fulfilled" and to "remember that a museum is never a store house." Sjt. Siva Narayen Sen could easily have spared us. in India, the abstract and outworn platitudes about the functions of museums in India. But if he as kindly recommends us, museums "must be aggressive in work either in education or investigation or both," it would have been great practical help if he had illustrated his general recommendation with specific example from his experience of the London museum he works for.

However that may be, the recommendation by the Markham report of the Inspector General of Museums in India is a proposition of no small magnitude. And, it must be subjected to the closest and dispassionate scrutiny by Indian scholars and exponents of art and culture.

India Of To-morrow

The functions of museums in India are neither indicated nor limited by those enumerated by Sjt. Siva Narayen Sen. The India of to-day, and decidedly, of to-morrow cannot detach the museums as isolated units of intellectual luxuries. Supervised by philanthropic individuals and institutions over six thousand miles away from the scene of their operation and many more miles still further remote from knowledge and experience of the actual working conditions of the country and the aspiration of the rising generation of its young intellectuals. This is, perhaps, not the occasion to mention at length the many items which distinguish and, may be separate, the cultural needs of a freedom aspiring India and those of the nations in Europe and America that have been accustomed to the museums their traditional scholarly place and importance.

India's Objectives In Museums

The museums in the India of to-morrow and will have to be and should be actively linked up with the education and cultural postulates and objectives of national reconstruction. These postulates cannot possibly visualised or anticipated by the Markham report or by those who pin their enthusiasms on it.

Art Exhibition In London

Proposals for another Indian art exhibition, to be arranged at Burlington House, London, have been formulated. No details of the exhibition have yet reached India except the fact that the proposals have the support of Lord Willingdon, Mr. John de La Valette, Vice-Chairman of the India Society in London, during the discussions which followed Capt. Gladstone Solomon's recent speech at the Royal Society of Arts mentioned, quite pertinently, the experience of the exhibition of modern Indian art arranged at the same place by the India Society. His suggestions about the regional committees that were then appointed were eminently practical and it is hoped that organisers of the exhibition will not fail to benefit by these helpful suggestions.

OUR SHORT STORY

The Shot

By A. S. PUSHKIN

(Specially translated for the "Bombay Chronicle" from the Russian by A. Aziz Azad).

We were stationed at the village . The mode of living of any army officer is well known to everyone. Training and riding in the morning; dinner at the house of the regimental Commander or in a Jewish inn; in the evening punch and card playing. In the village—there was not a single public house, not a single bride; we gathered at each other's residences where we saw nothing but our own uniforms.

Among our associates there was only one man who did not belong to the army. He was about thirty-five years old, and for that reason we looked upon him as an old man. His past experiences made him superior to us in many ways, and with his habitual moroseness, stubborn character and harsh tongue, he had a strong influence over our young minds. Some mystery surrounded him, he looked like a Russian but had a foreign name. Sometime ago he had served in the hussars, notwithstanding this he was happy; nobody knew the cause of his resigning from his office and settling down in a wretched village where he lived both poorly and dissipitedly; he always went on foot in a worn-out black jacket, yet maintained his table free for all the officers of our regiment. Although his dinner consisted of only two or three dishes, prepared by a resigned soldier, his champagne flowed like a river. No one knew either his wealth or his income. Nor did anyone gather courage to inquire about them. A good many books were to be found around him, most of them pertaining to military art, or nobels. He willingly loaned them for reading and never asked that they be returned; in his turn, he also never returned a borrowed book to its owner. His chief exercise was pistol shooting. The walls of his rooms were all honeycombed with bullets, everywhere there were holes like in a beehive. A rich collection of pistols was the only luxury of the poor dwelling where he lived. The degree to which he had mastered the art of shooting was almost fantastic and had he desired to shoot off the pom from one's cap, no one in our regiment should have hesitated to endanger his head by placing it as a target.

We often spoke about duels; Silvio (I shall call him by this name) never took part. At the question whether occurred to him to fight, he replied drily that it had occurred to him, but he did not go into detail, and it seemed that he disliked questions of this sort. We suspected that on his conscience lay the burden of some unfortunate prey, felled by his dreadful art. But it never came into our minds to suspect in him anything resembling fear. There are people whose very appearance removes all such suspicions. A sudden accident surprised us all.

Once some ten of our officers were dining at Silvio's house. We drank as usual, that is, very much; after dinner we began to pursuade the host to keep bank for us. He refused for a long time, for he almost never played cards; but at last he asked for the cards, placed some fifty gold coins on the table, and sat down to draw. We surrounded him and the play began. He neither argued nor explained In case a punter miscounted, Silvio at once either paid the amount due or made a note of the surplus. We knew this habit and did not interfere with his managing it in his own way; but there was an officer among us who had been recently transferred. He, while playing, in confusion turned an extra corner, Silvio took the chalk and credited the account as usual. The officer, thinking that he had made a mistake, launched into an explanation. Silvio silently continued dealing. The officer, having lost his patience, took the brush and dusted off what seemed to him to have been written by mistake. Silvio took the chalk and wrote it again. The officer being excited by the wine, play, and laughter of his companions, considered himself cruelly insulted, and in a state of madness grasped the brass candlestick from the table and threw it at Silvio. who narrowly escaped the blow. We were dismayed. Silvio rose to his feet, pale from anger, and with sparkling eyes said; "Dear Sir, be kind enough to leave this place, and thank God this accident occurred in my house."

We often spoke about duels; quences, and thought of our new companion as already killed. The officer went out saying that he was ready to answer for the insult in any way desired by Mr. bank-keeper. The play continued for some minutes more; but feeling that the host was no longer in a mood to play, we began to drift away one by one and went to our residences chattering about the pending vacancy.

On the following day while in riding school, we were already questioning each other whether or not the ill-fated lieutenant was still alive. when he himself appeared; we asked him the same question. He replied that so far he had had no news from Silvio. This surprised us. We went to Silvio and found him in the court-yard sending bullet after bullet into an ace that was fastened to the gate. He received us in the usual way, not uttering a syllable about the incident of the previous day. Three days elapsed. yet the lieutenant was still seen alive. We questioned with great surprise; is it possible that Silvio will not fight? He satisfied himself with very mild explanations and became reconciled

This almost destroyed his prestige in the opinion of the youths. Lack of courage is least excused by young people, who in courage, usually see the height of human dignity. and excuse all other defects. However, little by little, everything was forgotten, and Silvio again won his former influence

I, alone, could not now draw close to him. Possessing by nature a romantic imagination, I, in the first place, stronger than anyone else, was attracted to the man whose life was a mystery and who seemed to me to be the hero of some mysterious novel. He liked me; at least with me alone he put aside his usual sharp, harsh words and spoke on various subjects with light-heartedness and unusual pleasantness. But after that unfortunate even'ng, the thought that his honour had been stained and that this stain was not removed by his own choice, did not leave me and prevented me from treating him as before; I was ashamed to look at him. Silvio was too clever and experienced not to notice this and guess the reason for it. It seemed that this hurt him, at least I twice noticed his desire to explain something to me, but I avoided such opportunities and Silvio began to keep aloof from me. After that, I saw him only in the company of friends and our former frank conversations stopped.

The distracted inhabitants of Capitals have no idea of the numerous impressions that are familiar to the inhabitants of villages or small cities, as for instance, waiting for mail day: on Tuesdays and Fridays our regimental chancellery was crowded with officers; some waited for money, some expected letters, and others newspapers. Usually the envelopes were unsealed and there, the news and tidings were told to each other, and thus the chancellery presented a most lively scene. Silvio received letters addressed to our regiment, and was found there habitually. Once they handed him an envelope that he unsealed impatiently. Glancing through the letter his eyes twinkled. The officers, each of whom was busy reading his own letters, noticed nothing. "Gentlemen," said Silvio to them. "circumstances demand my immediate departure; I am leaving to-night, I hope you will not refuse to have dinner with me for the last time. I expect you as well," he continued, addressing me "I shall expect you without fail." With these words he hurridly went out, and we having agreed to visit Silvio parted. each going in his own direction

I arrived at Silvio's house at the appointed time and found almost all the regiment there. All his goods were packed up; only the bare walls hollow with bullet holes were left. We sat at table, the host was in extraordinary spirit, and soon his good humor and joyousness spread to everybody: the corks popped every minute The goblets foamed and hissed continuously, and we sincerely and whole-heartedly wished our parting companion "bon voyage" and good luck When we got up from the table it was already late While we were getting our caps Silvio, bidding goodbye to everyone, took me by the hand and stopped me just at the minute when I intended to leave. "I have to talk to you," he said quietly. I remained with him.

The guests went away; we were left alone; we sat down face to face and silently began to smoke our pipes Silvio was thoughtful, not even the slightest trace of his convulsive joyousness was left. His gloomy paleness, sparkling eyes, and the dense smoke coming from his mouth, gave him the appearance of a real devil After several minutes had passed Silvio broke the silence. "Possibly, we shall never see one another again," he said to me; "before parting I wanted to talk to you. You had occasion to notice that I have little regard for other people's opinion, but I love you, and therefore, it would have been unpleasant to me to leave an unjust impression in your memory."

He stopped for a while and began to fill his burnt-out pipe: I kept silent, squinting my eyes

"It looked strange to you," he continued, "that I did not demand satisfaction from that drunk, extravagent R. —— You will agree, that having the right to choose the arms, his life was in my hands, and mine almost safe: I could have ascribed my moderation to fair-mindedness alone, but I do not desire to lie. If I could have punished R. —— absolutely without risk to my own

(Continued on page 46).

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

"INDIAN CRICKET QUO VADIS?"

(By J. C. MAITRA).

A couple of weeks ago the "Illustrated Weekly of India" published an article under the heading, "Indian Cricket Quo Vadis?" in connection with the visit of Lord Tennyson's team next cold weather. "At a time when apparently pains have been taken to broadcast the financial embarrassment of Indian Cricket," the writer of the article pertinently asks; "it would be interesting to know how a tour of this description will benefit the game in this country, and whether this is an opportune moment for it to be arranged."

HEAVY COST

Then he proceeds to analyse the situation in this wise:—"It does not matter whether the Board of Control or the Cricket Club of India is fostering the tour. The main fact is that the money will undoubtedly come out of the pocket of Indian cricket as a whole, and if another loss is sustained, the ever-present difficulties of entertaining an 'official' side will be considerably enhanced. It is doubtful if the present visit will entail an expenditure of less than a lakh and a half of rupees.

Each professional (so we hear) is to be paid £300—and Hammond £400. In addition to this each player will receive a weekly allowance as pocket money, and then there are the two big items, first class steamer and railway fares and first class hotel accommodation everywhere, all of which make approximately a lakh and a half."

"AND FOR WHAT?"

Ultimately he comes to the conclusion, "now a clear profit equal to this amount will have to be shown in the 22 matches for just the expenses of the tour to be covered—that is, on an average each fixture will have to realise a profit of about Rs. 7,000. To those who are in actual touch with facts and figures in India, it is fairly clear that, with the exception of one of two centres gate receipts will not make this possible and that another big loss is indicated.

And for what? An unofficial visit during which India has virtually nothing to gain and everything to lose! If Indian teams acquit themselves well, such as by winning the unofficial Tests, the value of their success will be autmatically discounted by the, mere fact that their opponents are not a recognised representative team. On the other hand, should the Indian teams lose, they will provide yet another string to the bow of these critics who have always been loud in acclaiming our relative inferiority and unworthiness to be accorded the honour of Test status."

JASDENWALLA'S SHYNESS

The above article has struck the ire of A. A. Jasdenwalla, a member of the Cricket Club of India who represented Bombay, Sind and Hyderabad State Cricket Associations at the Annual General meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket in India held in Bombay on June 20 and also presided over the meeting. He has issued a statement to the press severely criticising the article but without mentioning the name of the paper. Why Jasdenwalla should be so much afraid of Bori Bunder I do not know. However he makes out a strong case in support of the visit of the Tennyson Team.

BORI BUNDER'S DELUSION

"Being associated with both the institutions to which reference has been made in the article, I am in a position to contradict the contents of the article," says Jasdenwalla. "First of all the estimate is out by more than Rs. 50,000." Then he proceeds, "knowing what I do of gate receipts and also finances of other associations, I am positive that each of the smaller associations will profit to the extent of Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 at least, while the bigger centres will make anything upto Rs. 10,000.

"That this tour will be a financial success both to the Cricket Associations in India and the Cricket Club of India, is beyond question and I challenge anyone connected intimately with representative Cricket to dispute the statement.

PROVINCIAL REQUEST

Jasdenwalla hits the nail to the counter by pointing out, "The difficulty experienced by the Board for conducting Ranji Trophy for the last two years revolved round the financial question, and associations, while emphatically asserting it should be considered a premier tournament in this country have hesitated to participate for lack of finance. It is their own statement and argument that the only way of retrieving the financial position is to have a foreign tour."

A SPACIOUS PLEA

When I read the first article, I felt really happy that Bori Bunder had at last realised that no more Indian money should be wasted on foreign tours. Was it the result of the inauguration of the "Provincial Autonomy," I wondered! No. I was soon to be disillusioned. There was the usual sting in the tail. The visit should be an official one. To a mere sportsman like me, the difference does not mean much. When the unofficial Australian team visited this country a couple of years ago, the enthusiasm of Bori Bunder knew no bounds. I vehemently opposed the visit on the other hand—not because the team was unofficial but because it did not contain the flower of Australian Cricket.

LESSON FROM AUSTRALIAN VISIT

The Australian visit failed to rouse sufficient enthusiasm in various parts of the country and, therefore, left Indian Cricket in a financial morass. I admit that there were several causes other than their composition which contributed to the failure. But can Bori Bunder deny that if the team had Woodfull, Ponsford, Kippax and others as originally proposed within their ranks, the tour might have been a huge success? As it was, the team became a mere skeleton of their original combination towards the end of the tour—due to sickness and other causes. I believe the failure of the Australian visit is still lurking in the minds of Bori Bunder. They have still to realise that it is the attraction of the team which matters more to the cricket loving public than the stamp under which it travels.

SURE OF SUCCESS

When I heard that Tennyson's team will not comprise Hammond, Leyland and other notables of English cricket, I strongly opposed the visit. Now it is a different matter. I have not the least doubt that Tennyson's team will rouse as much enthusiasm in the country as Jardine's team in 1934-35. Every Association reaped a rich harvest out of their matches which helped them to stand the financial strain of the Ranji Trophy during the last two years. On account of this experience all the provincial associations have welcomed this tour. If they had feared a loss, would they have extended their support to it? I am sure the provincial associations know their business better than the Bori Bunder luminary. It seems plain that Bori Bunder's objection is due to the fact that the Nationalist press in the whole of India has welcomed the visit.

A WARNING

But to make it thoroughly successful, the authorities should be careful in avoiding the mistakes they made during the Australian tour and thereafter. It is not possible to please everybody in the selection of teams or the Captain. As long as the selectors go about their business in a perfectly sporting way, there will be little cause for dissatisfaction.

There is another vital point I must stress at this stage and that is the reduction of the expenses to the minimum. Travelling in second class is good enough for Test players and officials as with provincial players. Hotel and other expenses should be similarly checked. I do not say that they should be put to any inconvenience but I do emphasise that extravagance must be stopped. Then only the Board of Control and the provincial organisations would be able to put their houses in order.

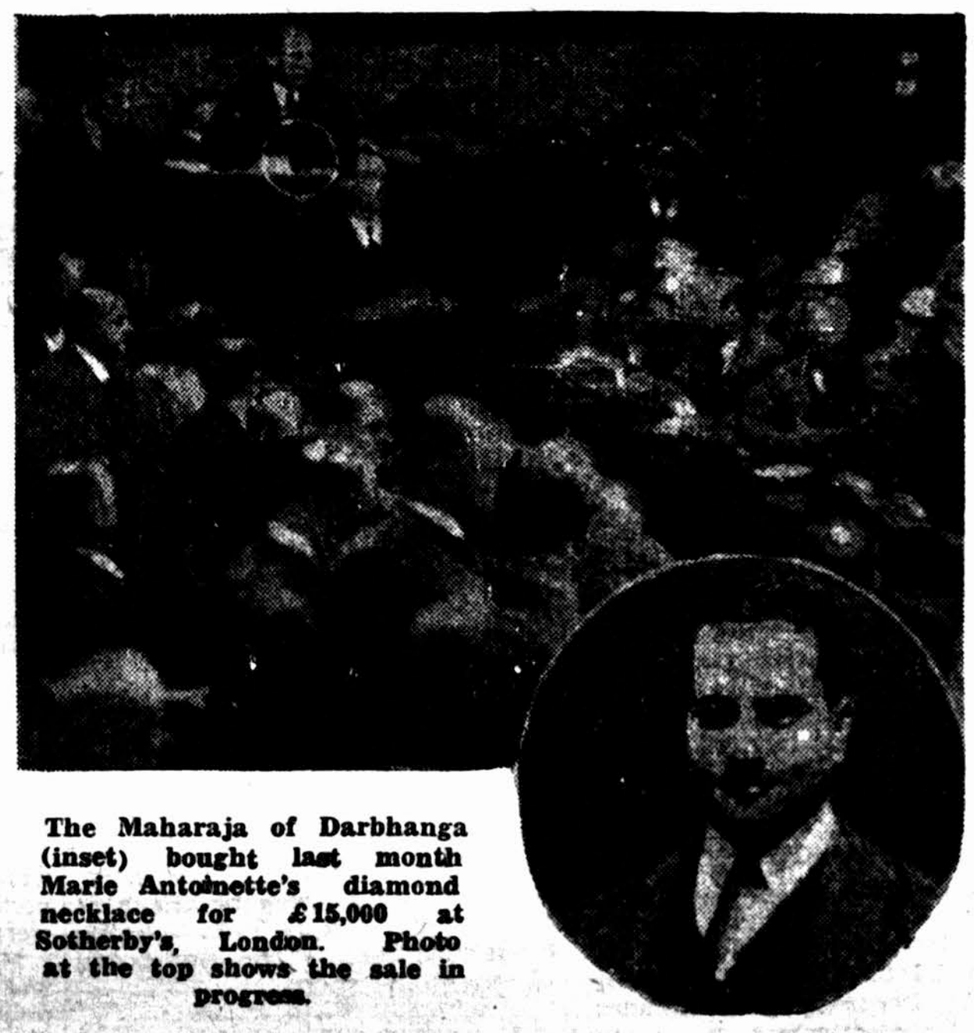
LAST FLING

Lastly, Bori Bunder has a fling at the Cricket Club of India for inviting a foreign team for the opening ceremony of the Stadium. It says, whatever may be said to the contrary, these facts 'are' facts, and it will take a lot of cajoling to explain them away. There is no doubt that Indian cricketers will benefit by the experience of playing against first-class International opponents. It is equally evident that Indian crowds will love to watch them in action, but in view of the disabilities now attendant upon the visit of an unofficial side, it will be an insignficant loss to both to wait for the M.C.C. visit which is not so far distant. But of course, we simply 'must' have a foreign touring team to inaugurate the opening of our great Stadium in Bombay—which will be the M.C.C. of the East—no matter what the cost. Opening it with an ordinary Pentangular Tournament or a fixture in the Cricket Championship of India would be incompatible with our new-found dignity. Indeed, Indian Cricket, Quo Vadis?"

"PREJUDICED AND MALICIOUS"

Jasdenwalla has given a fairly satisfactory reply to this portion of the attack as well. And he concludes his statement thus:—"It is easy for critics of sport to obtain all informations they want on cricket from the Club itself or from the Board and I feel that there is no justification for any newspaper to show up such ignorant article which could easily be misconstrued as prejudiced and malicious."

I would not add anything to what has been said above by Jasdenwalla, I would only say to the latter and his colleagues on the Board of Control and Cricket Club of India to look to the Nationalist press for support and advice and they will never have the cause to regret it. The cause of Indian Cricket is as much dear to the Nationalist press as to them.



The Maharaja of Darbhanga (inset) bought last month Marie Antoinette's diamond necklace for £15,000 at Sotherby's, London. Photo at the top shows the sale in progress.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At about 11. a. m on Wednesday the Agripada police received information that a man was lying wounded in front of O. K. Restaurant, at Gell Street

Going there, they found one Janki Puran, lying with a stab wound in the abdomen. He was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital, where ne died at 1 a. m. this morning.

On a statement, the police arrested one Mohamed Amin Nawla, at Kamatipura, last night.

The arrested man was put up before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, and was remanded to custody till July 31.

Almost all the accused hitherto arrested in the Revenue Stamp Fraud Case were further put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday morning and were further remanded to 31st July 1937 on the application of Inspector Beart of the General Branch, C. I. D.

Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate, applied for bail on behalf of four accused, Narayan Kantoo, Kampara Parameshwara, Korogappa Dooma and Kantya Basapa.

The C. P. M. rejecting the application remarked that if "the accused put down Rs. 72000/- they would be released on bail."

Mr. Joachim Alva:— "There may be 72000 people in the case, Sir."

Mr. Ardeshir Birdie, Advocate, applied for bail on behalf of another accused and stated that one of the major accused persons have been released on bail and that his client was merely an ordinary agent.

The C. P. M. refused the application

Two thefts were committed last night within a stone's throw of the Lamington Road Police station.

When the proprietors of the shops opened their shops this morning a large crowd collected to see the police investigating the matter. Both the shops viz: Jagdish Stores and K. R. Baldev are situated near Imperial Cinema at Lamington Road.

Cash and valuables of about Rs. 525 were taken away by the burglars. They were even daring tnough to remove the sign-board of one of the shops.

A ten-year-old boy fell out of a running train on Friday night, near Matunga, B. B. C. I. Railway Station. His injuries were attended to by a Railway doctor at Parel.

Finding the boy to be destitute the police asked for his remand to the Children's Home. The Second Presidency Magistrate passed orders accordingly.

FIVE ARRESTS AT NAIGAUM

A raid carried out by the Anti-Gambling Squad yesterday on a room in Chawl No 13 at Naigaum resulted in the arrest of Tumakhan Ghulam Mohamed, Goina Tanoo, Shivram Lokman, and Mallayya.

In the course of the raid the police are stated to have found some marked coins, Sutta literature on their person. They were placed before the Presidency Magistrate Dadar, to-day, charged with sutta gambling and were released on bail till July 31st.

Police Arrest Nine

Armed with a gambling warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch the Byculla police last night carried out a raid on the Sultani Mahomedi Restaurant, situated on the ground floor of the Aga Khan building at Grant Road. They also searched certain rooms and the compound of Hanabag.

Nine persons were put under arrest. It was also stated that several slips bearing names and figures and some marked coins were seized by the police.

The accused persons were presented before the Presidency Magistrate Second Court, Mazagaon and were enlarged on bail till July 24.

The names of the arrested persons are Peermahomed Jivan, Jalal Nurmahomed, Dadu Jivan, Rajaball K. Manji, Abdul Rehman Ebrahim, Nurmohamed Wazir, Dost Mahomed Jivan, Mamji Mema, and Mamji Dosal.

Four other persons, three for alleged gambling and one for selling papers containing sutta forecasts, were also put up before the same magistrate to-day.

Jamnadas Karsondas, Magan Pitamber and Chagan Keshavji were arrested by the Pydhownie police for alleged gambling. They were bailed out till July 20

Muzafar Hussein Husseinalli was arrested by the Nagpada police at 1 a.m. this morning. It was alleged that he was selling sutta forecasts on the Ripon Roard. He was bailed out till July 31.

CONGRESS MUST TAKE UP TENANTS' CAUSE

Housing in Ahmedabad is becoming a serious problem. Ever-increasing population and consequent shortage of houses, have led to a number of evils e.g. congestion, insanitation, rack-renting etc.

None can refute the fact that a number of middle and labour class houses are ill-ventilated, dark, filthy and without proper accommodation. Day to day increase of diseases and a high mortality rate have followed suit. Tenants can rightly expect any drastic measures from the municipality to abolish the slum area, to relieve the congestion, to remove the insanitation and fix a standard of necessary accommodations in houses.

The municipality can build or press the public institutions having large funds to build new chawls in different localities and to let them on reasonable rent.

Tenants also request the municipality to move the Government to enact a Rent Act in order to relieve them from cruel rack-renting. Tenants earnestly believe that Congress will take up their cause and will take the necessary actions in the municipality and the legislatures where the Congress command.

MITCHELL BROUGHT TO BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Gerald Mitchell, one of the accused in the sensational fraud case recorded against the Investors Advisory Bureau, was brought to Bombay to-day from Alexandria.

Inspector Dere of the General Branch C. I. D. took charge of the prisoner from the Captain of the ship s.s. "Burdwan" which arrived in port to-day.

It is understood that Max Davidson will also shortly arrive in Bombay, while the search for Jack Ryder is still being vigorously pursued.

Gerald Mitchell was sent to Bombay by the British Authorities in Alexandria. He was placed before Mr. N. M. Kamte, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, this afternoon.

The Andhra Peasants' Marchers arrived at Chicacole after covering a distance of 145 miles. Nearly 45 villages were visited by the members in the course of this period.—United Press.

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SUNDAY, 18TH JULY
VUB 350.9 metres, 88 kc|s.

11-0 a.m. Light Classical Music. Vatsala Kumthekar. "Bhorayi aye" Khayal Lalat. "Kahun sataniya" Jalad. "Nira mohe mora" Dadra. "Jaban se tujh ko pukaru karu mai" Ghazal. (With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla). 12-0 noon Music From Filmland. Indian Music from the Wellington Cinema. 12-30 p.m. "For Children" (Urdu). By "Dilshad Begum". Historical story: "Dilawari", Nazm, song: "Bti-ki-Rukhsat". Humour: 'Miss Chirya' Story: "Ake ansoo"—a Tear. 1-0 Sea Shanties. Royal Naval Singers, And the Blue Jackets band. (Recorded). 1-15 Erwin Klein and his Continental Sextette. 4-30 Melodies of Bengal, B. C. Mukerji and Party, 5-0 Light Music. J. L. Ranade of Ahmednagar . "Kahe ho" Gaud Malhar, "Thumri" Des., 'Aj Sakhi Shyam' Mand. 6-0 The News in Marathi. 6-5 Qawwalis. Kallo Qawwal, Pyaru Qawwal, Fakhr Qawwal, Ali Hussin Qawwal Khamsa. (Recorded). 6-30 Evensong. 7-30 Preludes and Fugues (Bach). Harriet Cohen. Pianoforte. 8-0 "Classics in Cameo" (Recorded Decca). 8-30 The News in Hindi. 8-45 Ambrose and his Orchestra. (Recorded Decca) 9-0 Talk (English): "Songs of the Countryside" No. 14. Folk Songs of Bengal. By Devendra Satyarthi. 9-15 The News. 9-30 A Concert of Light Music. Mehbubjan of Sholapur. "Kon phande mohe najariye" Bageshr. "Bega bega bega aavo" Jalad "Yeri sakhi aayo Savan" Des. "Sakhaye tava mi prema pujari" Marathi pad. "Ishq kahata hai ke" Ghazal. "Taras rah: Ankhiya" Bhairavi. (With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla).

Delhi Programme

SUNDAY, 18TH JULY
VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc|s.

7-0 a.m. A Selection of Indian Records. Miss Patal (China) Ghazal and Dadra. Alladdin Khan Sarod, Akhtari Bai (Fyzabadi) Ghazals, Vilayat Husain Punjabi Songs, Saigal Ghazals. 7-30 Rashid Ahmad Ajmeri. "Jab se dil diwana mehbub-i-Khuda ka ho gaya, Mustafa uske hue woh Mustafa ka ho gaya." Naat. "Hasrat ai yeh unhen dekh ke bismil mjujh ko Chulbula aisa hi mil jae koi dil mujh ko" Amir. 8-0 An Instrumental Duet. Sitar and Violin 8-10 Brinder Singh. Bhajan "Mujassim mohabbat hua chahta hun, Koi dam men tujh so hua chahta hun. Jigar. 8-30 Kumari Jaswant Kaur. Classical and Light Music. 12-30 p.m. Indian Music. (Recorded) 6-30 AIR Orchestra. Mian ki Malhar. 6-40 Qawwali By Rashd Ahmad Ajmeri and Party. 7-0 Sarod Solo By P. S. Mukarji. 7-5 Kumari Jaswant Kaur. Classical and Light Music. 7-30 Recorded Music. 7-45 "For Villagers Only". (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-30 Kumari Jaswant Kaur. Classical and Light Music. 8-55 Rashid Ahmad Ajmeri Malhar. "Shikwa na chahiye ke taqaza na chahiye. Jab jan par bani ho to kia kia na chahiye. Asghar. 9-15 The News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 The News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 Talk (English): "It never should have happened". No. 2. From Lombard Street to Chandni Chowk. By H. Clinch. Mr. Clinch started his career in Lombard Street and after working his way up to a bank-managership he wishes it had not happened. 10-0 "A 'Broadbrow' Programme".

DETENUS DAY IN BENGAL.

To Protest Against Haq Ministry's Attitude

CALCUTTA, July 17.

With a view to demonstrate the intensity of public feeling against the policy which is being pursued by the present Ministry in regard to the question of release of detenus and political prisoners and also to lend support to the demand for their immediate and unconditional release which will be put forward during the ensuing session of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, has decided that an all-Bengal "Detenus Day" should be observed throughout Bengal and Assam on July 24.

Besides the adoption of resolutions demanding immediate release of detenus, it has been suggested that processions and other demonstrations should be organised in that connection.—United Press.

SURAT CITY FATHER DEAD

Primary Schools Close In His Memory

(From Our Correspondent.)
SURAT, July 16.

Mr. Maganlal Dhanavala, member Surat Municipality and Chairman, School Board, died last night due to an attack of pneumonia.

The Municipal office and School Board office and primary schools remained closed in memory of the deceased.

3000 Workers On Strike

Sequel To Arbitrary Dismissal Of Two Comrades

ASANSOL, July 16.

About 3,000 employees of the Indian Iron and Steel Company's Hirapur works "downed" tools this afternoon as a protest against the discharge of two men.

The management holds that the workmen concerned disobeyed the orders of the foremen, whereupon they were discharged. Workers' representatives saw the management and insisted on the reinstatement of the two men. The management promised to hold an enquiry. No settlement was, however, arrived at and the employees stopped work.

Adequate police precautions have been taken.—A. P.

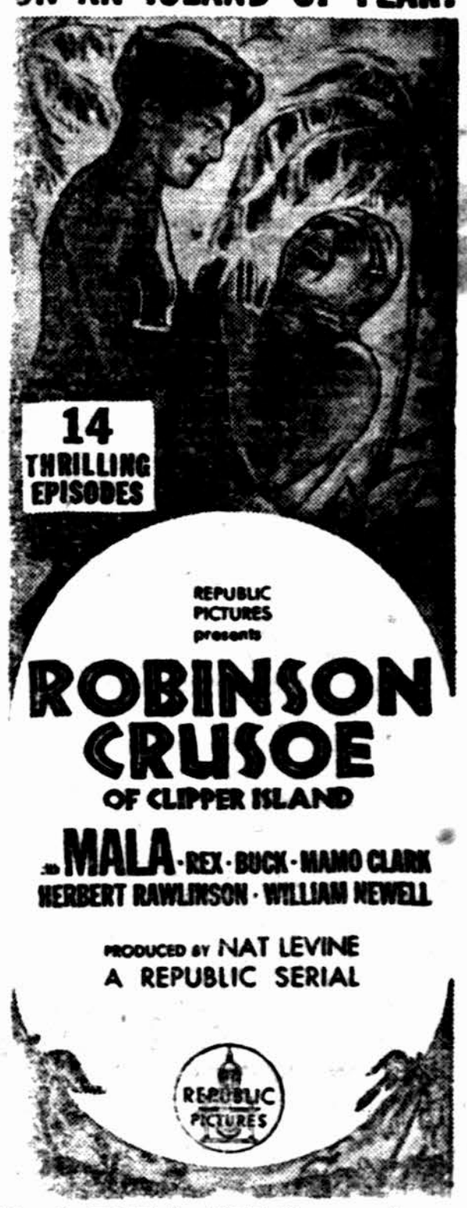
DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, July 17.

The Durand Football Tournament starts this year on 18th September. Entries close on 12th September and the draw takes place on the 13th September.

The Tournament Committee is already busy issuing invitations to Civil and Military teams. Many important entries are expected. If Mahomedan Sporting Club of Calcutta also enters, as is anticipated, the tournament will prove to be one of the most important in recent years. The Secretary has already taken in hand arrangements in connection with the tournament. The Committee has accepted his recommendation for appointment of Sergeant Cook to supervise camping and boarding of teams.

An improvement that is being made this year is the appointment of a civilian referee for the first time in the history of the tournament. He will share work with the two military referees who functioned during the year. The civilian referee is expected to be selected from Calcutta. It is announced that the subsidiary tournament which was introduced last year will again be held this year.

SECOND
AND CONCLUDING INSTALMENT
PACKED with THRILLS!
SEETHING EXCITEMENT ON AN ISLAND OF FEAR!


Don't FAIL to SEE the most wonderful Romance ever written—
ALSO
WIN WRIST WATCHES
—the LUCKY NUMBER Coupons will be available till WEDNESDAY!
So, HURRY UP! Please
The Result—the Lucky Numbers selected by MAYOR of Bombay and two Leading Citizens will be displayed on the Screen on FRIDAY, 23RD.
THE GLOBE
TALKIES ::: SANDHURST ROAD
Time:—5-15, 8, 10-45. Saturday, Sunday & Holidays at 2-45 p.m.
Special Matinee at 2-45
To-morrow being Ashadhi Ekadashi.

"SADHWEE MIRABAI", the talkie version of our famous drama AMRITSIDHI will soon be presented on the silver screen.
Under the kind patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
at
BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE
SUNDAY, the 18th July, at 3-30 p.m.
SWAYAMWAR
MONDAY, the 19th July, at 3-30 p.m.
Specially for ASHADHI EKADASHI
KANHOPATRA
Booking daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. at the Theatre.
Plans open at the Theatre.

"HISTORIC OCCASION"

Kher Confers Freely With Governor

Brabourne Impressed By Kher's Sincerity

"DAWN OF NEW ERA"

FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

POONA, July 17.

After all it is not a long way off from prisons to citadels of power in the Secretariat. This has been proved beyond doubt by the speedy march of events till to-day culminating in her rightful representatives of the people—Congress—accepting responsibility for the good Government of the Presidency, in so far as it lay in their power. It should not be forgotten that for the first time in the history of this Presidency—nay in the history of India,—offices have been accepted by Congressmen pledged to work unswervingly for the goal of Complete Freedom.

Sjt. B. G. Kher, Leader of the Congress Party, who interviewed Governor again this evening, and was closeted with him for more than two hours, agreed to form a Ministry, and submitted six out of the seven names. The Governor accepted the same and from Monday next onwards the governance of the Province will be in the hands of tried Congressmen in so far as power lay in the hands of elected representatives.

A new era will start from Monday onwards. It will be a red letter day for the Presidency. Behind this acceptance of office after three and a half months of helpful constitutional controversy one easily discern the sombre background of years of patriotic struggle, of selfless sacrifice and patient suffering of millions of men, women and children, in the cause of India's political advance. Offices have been accepted not for the personal benefit of either individuals or communities, but for the benefit of the province as a whole, and in furtherance of the movement to make India completely free.

Sjt. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, has been a jail bird. He has been in the thick of the Freedom's Struggle since 1921, and has been jailed several times for disobeying the laws made by his predecessors in office. He has been known to be a worker more than a leader.

The Cabinet of Bombay consists of more than two habituals, namely, Sjt. Morarji Desai and Sjt. Kanayalal Munshi. Sjt. Kolse Patil from Ahmednagar has gone to jail once for about two years. He has been a Congress worker and known to be a Congress Socialist too. He possibly would be the first Congress Socialist Minister.

CHOICE OF POPULAR FIGURE.

Dr. Gilder has been a popular figure in the City of Bombay and has always stood for the rights of the people as against other interests. His Speeches on the floor of the Legislative Council and his attacks on the Government actions, especially of the Excise Department, are well known. Many might remember the awe with which the whole House heard Dr. Gilder when he made a statement regarding the condition of Mahatma Gandhi when the latter had undertaken a fast unto death to reverse the Communal Award. That statement contributed in no small degree towards hastening the decision of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to reverse his own decision, regarding the scheduled classes. Dr. Gilder is not only popular among the public in general, but is held in high esteem by his co-religionists. Dr. Gilder was a member of the Bardoli Enquiry Committee and of the Borsad Plague Enquiry Committee. His monthly income is stated to be nearly Rs. 10,000.

SJT. LATHE'S CREDENTIALS.

Sjt. A. B. Lathe who renounced his Dewan Bahadurship only recently has proved himself to be a popular Prime Minister of Kolhapur State, and greatly improved the financial position of the State. He has considerable adminstrative experience and should make a very efficient Finance Minister.

Thus out of the six names that have so far been submitted to the Governor four of them are jail-birds, and there is every possibility of the seventh also being a jail-bird

KHER STARTS FOR GOVT. HOUSE.

Dressed in pure white Khadder suit, red necktie and brown Khadi cap, Sjt. B. G. Kher, leader, of Congress Party, left 16, Bombay Road (that is, Mrs. Nanavati's bungalow), to go to the Government House.

The appointment had already been fixed up and the Governor who, in the usual course, was to have gone to Kirkee to witness races stayed back to receive his future Premier. It took but 45 minutes for Governor and Kher to discuss the list and agree upon

(Continued on page 32)

GOVT. HOUSE COMMUNIQUE

POONA, July 17.

The following communique has been issued by the Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—

"H E. the Governor of Bombay received Mr. B. G. Kher at the Government House, Ganeshkhind, this afternoon, when Mr. Kher formally accepted His Excellency's invitation to form a Ministry.

Mr. Kher submitted the following names to His Excellency for inclusion in the Council of Ministers:—

Mr. A. B. LATHE,
Dr. M. D. GILDER,
Mr. K. M. MUNSHI,
Mr. MORARJI R. DESAI,
Mr. L. M. PATIL,

which list was accepted by His Excellency.

The seventh Minister to be appointed will be a Muslim, whose name will be submitted later.

The new Ministry will take the oath and assume office on Monday morning July 19.—A.P.

EARLIER

Bombay Cabinet Personnel

Kher Submits Six Names To Governor Who Accepts List

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, July 17.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Leader of the Congress Party, telephoned to Government House this morning and informed the Secretary to the Governor that he would continue the conversations with Lord Brabourne regarding the formation of Bombay Cabinet at 2-30 p.m.

Mr. Kher will be driving to Ganeshkhind at that time, and it is definitely understood that he will submit the final list of Congress Ministers for Governor's approval.

It is now understood that leaders who have been considering both the personnel and the number of Congress cabinet have come to a decision on the question of number while decision as regards personnel is not yet complete

The cabinet will consist of seven ministers, six of whom have already been decided upon and the remaining minister will be a Muslim.

The Muslim minister will be selected after Moulana Abul Kalam Azad's arrival.

It appears that he had been wired to by Mr. Kher asking him to approve of one of two names that had been submitted. He is understood to have replied back that no decision regarding Muslim minister should be taken till he arrived and personally talked with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. B. G. Kher.

It is considered possible that he might recommend for ministership altogether a third person who has not so far been seriously considered by Mr. B. G. Kher or others. While the cabinet of Bombay would consist of seven there would be two Parliamentary Secretaries for each ministers. In some cases there might be only one. This is to facilitate work though there is no provision in the Act for the appointment of subordinate or assistant ministers corresponding to the Parliamentary Secretaries or Under Secretaries of State in England. These secretaries will carry on the work of the different Government Departments under the guidance of the minister in charge though it does not prevent him from giving his advice and view on issues that arise.

Mr. K. M. Munshi who, it appears, was not inclined to accept a ministership has agreed to do so now and will be given the portfolio of Education.

Mr. A. B. Lathe, the former Prime Minister of Kolhapur and representative of Karnatak will hold the Finance portfolio while Mr. L. M. Patil of Ahmednagar, a pleader, will be representative of non-Brahmins on the Congress Cabinet.

Mr. Morarji Desai from Gujarat, who resigned his post as Deputy Collector wil also be on the Cabinet. Dr. D. M. Gilder who is being pursuaded to accept Ministership has not yet sent his exceptance of the same but he is expected to reply in the affirmative before Mr. Kher sees the Governor.

Everyone recognises that acceptance of office by Dr. Gilder would mean a very great sacrifice on his part as he would have to forego an enormous practice and receive Rs. 500 as salary.

Mr. Kher will place only above six names including his own this evening before the Governor and ask for time to give the Muslim Minister's name.

Leaders assembled here are considering the question of issuing an appeal to the presidency appealing to the people to celebrate Monday, on assumption of power by the Congress by hoisting tri-coloured flags all over the Presidency.

Mr. Kher was closetted for more than an hour with leaders from all over the Presidency and discussed the personnel of Ministry and Parliamentary Secretaries. The list of the latter is not yet ready. There was suggestion that one of the three women Congress Legislators should be included in the Ministry but it did not receive enough encouragement and was dropped.

(Interview with Kher on Page 17)

STOP PRESS

ABUL KALAM AZAD LEAVES FOR BOMBAY

ALLAHABAD, July 17.

Further talks regarding the remaining names for making the U. P. Cabinet complete were resumed to-day in Anand Bhuwan. After consulting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in this connection, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad left for Bombay.

Talks were also resumed regarding Acharya Narendra Deo's inclusion in the Cabinet. He arrived here this morning.—United Press.

CHAMBERLAIN ON NON-INTERVENTION

LONDON, July 17.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech at Middlesborough, said, that when the Non-Intervention Committee reached a deadlock, 26 Nations turned to the British Government. Such a tribute was never before paid to the impartiality and sincerity of a Great Power. With a promptitude which earned general praise the British Government produced proposals which were accepted unanimously by these Nations as the basis of discussion. The only objector was His Majesty's opposition in the House of Commons, who suffered humiliation, having talked out its own motion.

Referring to armaments, the Premier said, we are far stronger than a year ago and every day add to the power and efficiency of all the country's services, and the completeness of preparations we are making to resist attack. Our air force need fear comparison with no other force in the world, and any one contemplating aggression would hesitate in reckoning the power and resources of Britain fully armed.—Reuter.

Khaliquzzaman Not Included In Cabinet

Our Doors Are Open To All Who Sign Congress Pledge, Says Abul Kalam Azad

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, July 17.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, interviewed by your representative, regarding the discussions he had at Lucknow with Chaudhry Kaliquzzaman, Leader of the Muslim League Party, said that there could be absolutely no question of inclusion of members of any other party in the Congress Cabinet.

"Our doors are, however, open to all who sign the Congress pledge" declared Maulana, but he strongly opposed including in the Congress Cabinet anybody, so long as he remained a member of another party.

The Congress, he said, had set before itself a certain definite goal, and was working for it. If men with dual allegiance were admitted to the Congress Cabinet, friction was bound to occur sooner or later. It would be like a person trying to sail on two boats, one leg in each. The Maulana said that the move to have consultations with Chaudhry Kaliquzzaman did not originate from him, from the Congress.

Chaudhry Kaliquzzaman himself came to have discussion about the affair with Congress leaders.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad told him frankly that no member could be included in the Congress Cabinet, unless he signed the Congress pledge.

Questioned whether there was any likelihood of Chaudhry Kaliquzzaman signing the Congress pledge, Maulana Azad expressed doubts whether he would do so.

Maulana Azad replying to another question said in selecting Muslims for the Cabinet, he was not at all influenced by any thought of communal representation in the numerical sense. Regarding Socialist attitude towards Congress Ministry, Maulana Azad thought it likely that the Socialists might ultimately yield to the Congress high command, although they are strongly committed to non-acceptance of offices.

Economic Relief To Peasants

INDUCING THEM TO SHED FEAR OF OFFICIALDOM

Kher On Objective Of Congress Ministry

FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

POONA, July 17.

"To bring relief to the peasants from crushing economic burdens, to induce them to shed all fear of officialdom, to instil into them a new hope and a new sense of power—this will be the main objective of the Congress Ministry, when it takes responsibility for the Administration of the Province".

So said Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier, in an exclusive interview to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" to-night.

"We have taken up this responsibility" he continued, "in obedience to the directions of the Congress Working Committee and our work can only be the carrying out of the programme outlined in the Congress Election Manifesto, and the resolutions passed from time to time. First comes economic relief to the masses. They are the source of all power, and it will be the aim of the Ministry to do everything in its power to inculcate into them a full realisation of their strength.

ONEROUS TASK

I fully realise the nature of the very onerous task that my colleagues and I have undertaken. Unless we are able to take some immediate relief to the doors of the poverty-stricken peasants living in thousands of villages of our province, to bring a new spirit into the administration to enable the people to shed their perpetual fear of officialdom, to make them feel that the Government is there to serve them and that Congressmen are part and parcel of them, whether in office or out of it, and to induce hormonious relations between sister communities, we cannot be said to have succeeded in the task we have undertaken. Indeed as Mr. Satyamurti pointed out we cannot create a new heaven and a new earth in a day. But all that we can do to strengthen the people we shall earnestly endeavour to."

HOPE TO RENDER GOOD ACCOUNT.

"I am sure," he concluded, "with the blessings of Providence and the co-operation of all well-wishers of the masses, we shall be able to give a good account of ourselves. Difficulties there are in our ways, and none can be more conscious of them than we ourselves are. But we are to-day taking up our new work in a spirit of hope, humility and service."

AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

Cooper (Gt. Britain), Holder, Retains Honours In Two Mile Walk

LONDON, July 16.

Following are the winners in the Amateur Athletic Championships, held at White City to-day:

Two Mile Walk: Cooper (Great Britain), the holder. Time: 13 mins. 58 2|10 secs.

Six Miles Run: Kelen (Hungary). Time: 30 mins. 8 8|10 secs.

Hop, Step and Jump: Peters (Holland). Time: 47 feet.—Reuter.

FRESH SEARCH FOR EARHART

SAN FRANCISCO: July 16.

'Planes from U.S. Aircraft carrier "Lexington" are expected to make a further search to-day for Miss Earhart and Mr. Noonan.

They will take off at about 19-00 (B.S.T) or soon after dawn in the area of search.

The wide sweep of 'planes made yesterday round Howland Island was fruitless Naval authorities here learn after establishing direct contact with "Lexington" in regard to the Auckland report that a local listener claimed to have picked up a wireless message, which was thought to indicate that a 'plane from "Lexington" sighted Miss Earhart's 'plane.—Reuter.

DOUBLE-CROSSING OF ATLANTIC

LONDON, July 16.

Double Crossing of Atlantic was again completed The American "Clipper" landed at Botwood at 10/49 (G.M.T.) having crossed from Foynes in sixteen hours twenty-four minutes

"Caledonia" arrived at Foynes at 09/32 (G.M.T.) from Botwood in the time of twelve hours and seven minutes eight minutes ahead of schedule.

Wilcockson, Commander of "Caledonia" stated that the machine behaved perfectly in every way.—Reuter.

U. S. NAVY'S LAST ATTEMPT

Fleet Of Planes In Search Of Miss Earheart

HONOLULU, July 15.

The search for Miss Earhart continues; but there is still no trace and hope is growing fainter

Fortytwo aeroplanes from the United States aircraft carrier "Lexington" who are continuing, what is believed to be the United States Navy's last attempt to locate the missing aviators have flown four hours along the 180th Meridian west of Howland Island without making any discovery.

It is understood that during the week end they will concentrate on the Gilbert Islands, where it is thought here that the aviators may have drifted if they are still afloat.—Reuter.

FRENCH DECREE FOR COLLECTION OF TAXES

PARIS July 16.

All taxes must be paid forthwith, declares a new Government decree issued this evening. Another decree authorises municipalities to tax everything already taxed by the state.—Reuter's Special

Search For Earhart To Be Abandoned

WASHINGTON, July 17.

If to-day's search in the north equator prove fruitless it is expected that the search for Miss Earhart will be abandoned by the United States Navy.—Reuter.

Crack Shot At Fifteen!

LONDON, July 17.

A boy aged 15. Cadet J. R. Brown of Taunton has achieved the unprecedented distinction of reaching the last hundred in the King's Prize Contest at Bisley, the world's most coveted shooting trophy.—Reuter

ONE LAKH JAPANESE TROOPS LEFT FOR CHINA

SHANGHAI: July 16.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND JAPANESE TROOPS IN FIVE DIVISIONS HAVE LEFT JAPAN SINCE THE PRESENT CRISIS DEVELOPED, ACCORDING TO THE CHINESE OFFICIAL AGENCY. CITING REPORTS "FROM UNIMPEACHABLE SOURCES."

THE AGENCY SAYS THAT MOST OF THE TROOPS WERE ORDERED TO NORTH CHINA DIRECT, WHILE THE REMAINDER ARE AWAITING ORDERS IN KOREA.

Japanese Reservists throughout Korea have been called up for immediate service in anticipation of the dispatch of the Japanese standing army in Korea to North China.

The Agency also asserts that, Japanese Military authorities in Tokio chartered 31 merchantmen to transport troops. —Reuter.

A Peiping message says:—

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TROOPS HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED NOT TO PROCEED FARTHER NORTH THAN PAOTING-FU AT PRESENT.—Reuter.

SANITY DAWNS ON JAP STATESMEN

Every Effort To Be Made For Settlement In North China?

TOKYO, July 17.

A change in the atmosphere respecting the North China situation is noticed here. It is believed that every effort is to be made to reach an amicable settlement and that new instructions to this end have been sent to the Japanese Commander in Northern China. The change is said to be due to realisation by the Japanese statesmen of the difficulties of localising the hostilities, once it is broken out.—Reuter.

Settlement Hopes Diminishing

TOKIO, July 17.

Following the conference Japanese ministers a spokesman announced that the ministers have come to the decision that the North China situation does not permit of further procrastination. The Government has decided on a measure to accelerate the negotiation. The nature of the measure has not been revealed but it is noteworthy that the earlier hopes of an amicable settlement are diminishing owing to steady advance of the Chinese Central Government troops to the North.—Reuter

300 Killed In Terrible Train Disaster

Punjab-Howrah Express Meets With Calamity: Congress And Rly. Authorities Rush Help

"MOST TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN INDIA IN RECENT TIMES"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PATNA, July 17.

NEARLY 300 PERSONS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED OUTRIGHT AND MANY OTHERS SERIOUSLY INJURED AS A RESULT OF A SERIOUS DERAILMENT NEAR BIHTA STATION ON THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY AT ABOUT 3-30 THIS MORNING.

THE DISASTER WHEREIN 18 DOWN LAHORE EXPRESS IS INVOLVED IS REPORTED TO HAVE OCCURRED AT A PLACE WEST OF BIHTA STATION.

RELIEF PARTIES HEADED BY MATHURA PRASAD FROM SADAQUAT ASHRAM, CONGRESS HEADQUARTERS AT PATNA ATONCE RUSHED TO THE PLACE OF OCCURRENCE.

VARIOUS OTHER PARTIES OF STUDENTS ARE BEING SENT TO THE PLACE AND MR. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA THE VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE PATNA UNIVERSITY IS PROCEEDING THERE BY CAR.

RELIEF TRAINS HAVE ALSO LEFT FOR THE PLACE.

The derailment according to the latest telephonic message from Bihta is regarded as one of the most serious that ever happened in recent memory in these parts.

Death reports of no less than about three hundred persons are being confirmed by the reports being received here.

Great sensation has been caused throughout city.

Anxious enquiries from various quarters are being made from newspaper offices.

It is stated that the express train involved in the disaster has been completely thrown out of rails where it is still lying in the same condition.

The dead and injured have been brought to Dinapore station.

Bogies Reduced To Splinters

PATNA, July 17.

(Message delayed due to failure of Electric Supply.)

Over a hundred persons are estimated to have been killed and about 200 injured as a result of the railway disaster near Bihta station this morning when the Punjab-Howrah Express got derailed.

This is considered to be one of the most disastrous railway catastrophies in the recent years.

Four out of the nine bogies of the train were reduced to splinters and the dismentled bodies of the killed passengers were still being removed from the wreckage when the special correspondent of the Associated Press visited the scene of the disaster.

The killed persons include six women and one child.

European passengers and railway running staff are safe.

Railway and Congress relief parties and private medical practitioners are rendering all possible medical aid.

The Agent and other officials of the railway are proceeding to the spot to-night.—A. P.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, E. I. Railway wires from Dinapore under date July 17:—

The engine and seven bogies of the 18 down express got derailed near Bihta station at mile 355/1/3 on the main line at 4 hours this morning. Three bogies capsized and the engine was thrown down the bank.

Several casualities are expected.

The 5 up mail and the 13 up express were diverted via the Patna-Gaya branch and the grand chord section.

Transhipment of passengers from other trains is being arranged.

Through running is expected to be resumed in about 24 hours.—A. P.

HEAVY CASUALTIES

PATNA, July 17.

"Many casualties are believed to have occurred in the derailment"

Rescue parties both from Patna as well as from Dinapore have been rushed to the spot.

Twenty injured persons have been brought to Dinapore hospital and three to Patna hospitals one from the latter died subsequently.

The Up Punjab Mail went up to Bihta and returned to Patna. She will now be diverted via Patna-Gaya line.—A.P.

Cause Of Derailment Not Known

PATNA, July 17.

Through running has been blocked and transhipment of passengers is being arranged. Railway officials have rushed to the spot.—A. P.

GHASTLY SIGHT

Scenes Reminiscent Of 1934 Earthquake Witnessed

PATNA, July 17.

Ghastly sight of over 50 mangled bodies mutilated beyond recognition including women and children lying in pools of blood and three bogies reduced to matchwood was witnessed by the Associated Press representative who rushed to the spot of the accident immediately on receipt of the report. The catastrophe is of such a magnitude as not known in recent years. It occurred at Bihta on the E. I. Railway, 17 miles from here and has already taken a total of over 100 killed and 200 injured.

Scenes reminiscent of the 1934 earthquake were witnessed near the place of the accident. The train involved in the accident was the Punjab Express going to Calcutta. As it was approaching Bihta station it suddenly got derailed over a culvert at the outer-signal. The engine jumped off the rail and was thrown down the embankment, where it lay turtle on the side. Of nine bogies comprising the train the first was intact while the other three were reduced to splinters and turned upside down with wheels in the air, while another pierced a portion of the leading interclass compartment bogie which was badly damaged. Bodies were strewn down the embankment yards off the track, indicating that they were thrown out as the train rattled and bogeys were severely shaken off the rails.

INSTANTANEOUS DEATHS.

Death seems to have been instantaneous in the case of many. Among the dead lying on the scene were six women and one baby in arms and two children. No European or Upper class passenger seems to have been a victim nor the members of the train staff. One ticket collector returning on expiry of leave to resume duties was killed along with his wife and two children. Most of the dead and injured appear to be poor people from upcountry who had crowded into the three third class and one inter-class bogey car which were smashed.

Immediately on receipt of information railway officials including Mr. A. S. Turners, Divisional Superintendent, Dinapore, Railway and District police and doctors whose assistance was summoned from Patna and the outlying area rushed to the spot. Crowds of men and women from the neighbouring villages watched with sobs and tears the rescue operations which were immediately put through. Rescue work continued briskly over three hours and 100 dead bodies have so far been removed. Nobody from among the passengers claimed dead bodies, indicating that per-

STATION RANG WITH GROANS

PATNA, July 17.

Special trains are bringing the injured persons to Dinapore and Patna where they are being sent to hospital.

Over two hundred persons have been brought so far.

The station rang with painful groans of the victims who include women and children.

Ambulance cars, lorries, phaetons and other vehicles are being mobilised to rush the injured persons to hospital.

The Patna General Hospital staff were taken by surprise and they made very speedy arrangements to accommodate and treat the injured persons. The majority of the injured persons appear to be Punjabees who were proceeding to Calcutta.—Associated Press

109 Bodies Recovered Upto 6 p. m. On Saturday

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, July 17.

By 6 p.m. to-day, with the help of Congress volunteers and Police, and villagers, 109 bodies were recovered at Behta, out of which 86 have arrived in Patna, and are being cremated or buried.

The tragedy is considered to be the most dreadful on record in recent times in India.

haps all those travelling in the wrecked bogies were killed outright or severely injured, necessitating removal to hospital.

A MIRACLE

Major Pereira, Superintendent, Patna Medical College Hospital rushed six doctors and 12 senior students to the scene, while Congress relief party from Sadaqat Ashram headed by Babu Mathura Prasad and Mr. Shahozair Munemia also reached the spot to assist in the rescue work. One batch of rescuers had an experience, bordering on miracle. As they were removing the dead from under one of the wrecked bogeys a child about three years gently stepped out of an opening absolutely unhurt and unshaken. The dead bodies are being brought to Patna by goods train for the disposal of bodies.

Of the injured, 50 have been admitted in Dinapore Railway Hospital and 90 in Patna Medical College Hospital where others have been sent to other hospitals. Subdued sobs, loud groans and anguished cries rent the air in the hospitals. Two women and one child are among those lying in the Dinapore Hospital, most of the injuries being head and fractures. Two in this hospital are in a precarious condition.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT UNKNOWN

"We don't know. It all happened so suddenly" was all that the injured could say. That also is the answer of the railway officials. Rescue work is proceeding. Two cranes have been moved to the scene to remove the debris.

The Chief Engineer is proceeding to the spot from Calcutta for inspection.

The scene in Patna Hospital was one of gallantry and heroism. Immediately on receipt of information, Major Pereira, Superintendent, put the hospital on a war basis. Two parties were organised, one, to attend to the injured at Patna and the other at Dinapore. Within half an hour, Wards were vacated and 70 beds were got ready. As the injured were brought to the hospital, their luggage labelled with their home address was taken and wires and postcards were despatched to their relatives. Two surgical parties were organised one under Captain Pal for major operations and the other for minor ones.

Within 15 minutes of the arrival of the injured, the first operation was performed. Doctors and students and even menial servants rose to the occasion and have been working furiously now for ten hours without food or drink. Of the 88 so far brought to Patna Hospital, two have since died one youth and one woman.

PASSENGER'S NARRATION

"A rattling sound woke me from sleep", a Sikh slightly injured, proceeding to Burdwan to visit his sister, told the Associated Press representative. "I thought the train was changing line and entering the station but before I could complete that thought and raised my head, a bogie crashed. One woman with infant in arms had a providential escape. She was lying on the berth by the side of her babe. She heard the rattle and with a mother's intuition, threw her arms across her baby but before she could do it, mother and child were thrown

(Continued on page 31)

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 10, 1993
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 8, 1356
Parsi: Behman 16, 1306
Hightide: 9-05, 13-39
Lowtide: 1-37, 14-44
Sunrise: 6h 10m
Sunset: 7h 19m

CORPORATION MEETING POSTPONED

There will be no meeting of the Corporation on Monday, the 19th July 1937.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Clan Line steamer 'Clan Macphee' arrived London 15th evening.

Clan Line steamer 'Harmodius' arrived Suez 15th evening.

GANESHOTSAVA MANDAL

The annual general meeting of the C. K. P. Ganeshotsava Mandal, Dadar, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p. m, in the C. K. P. Dnyati Griha Ram Maruti Road, Dadar.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Prof. R. Pratapgiri M.A. will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

RAM MOHAN SCHOOL

The Old Students' Union, Ram Mohan English School, will hold the annual congratulatory meeting to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Union.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

A public lecture will be delivered by Bhikkhu Ariya Dhamma in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "Mechanism of Body and Mind". The subject will be explained by means of illustrations and diagrams.

KARNATAK AMBULANCE WORKERS' LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Ambulance Workers' League, a public lecture will be delivered by Dr. G. K. Mulki, F.R.C.S. (Eng.) on "Nursing of Pneumonia and Typhoid Patients and Method of Sponge Bath" to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. in the Mahabir Building, Homji Street, Fort.

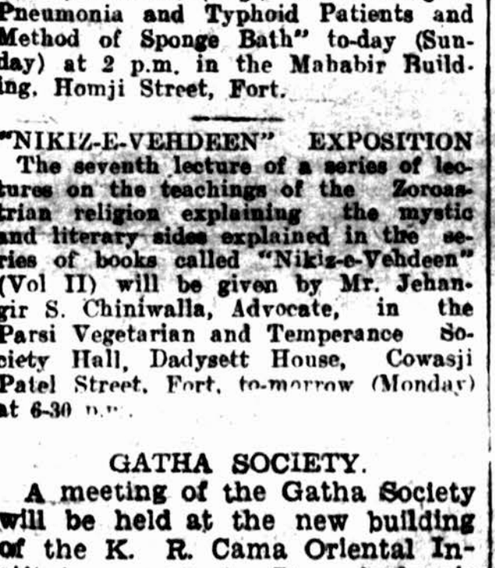
"NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN" EXPOSITION

The seventh lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadysett House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held at the new building of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, next to St. Andrew's Church (behind the Prince of Wales Museum), 134-136 Apollo Street, on Tuesday, the 20th July, 1937, at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, M.A., will give an exposition in Gujarati of the Gatha Ahunavaiti, Chapter I (Yasna Ha 28th) strophes 3-5.

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.



AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Sea Devils". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

EMPIRE—"Lost Horizon" Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Please Teacher". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

GLOBE—"Robinson Crusoe". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

KRISHNA—"The President". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m

MAJESTIC—"Frontiers of Freedom". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Dukhiari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PLAZA—"Pratibha". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.

REGAL—"Under Your Spell." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Jagirdar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"A Family Affairs" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Love of a Slave" Time as usual.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress will meet to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. in the office of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Indira Building, Poibawadi, Parel.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

"Powers: Psychic and spiritual" will be the subject of a free public lecture, to be followed by questions and answers which will be delivered at the above Lodge. Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, this evening at 6-15.

AMATEUR CINE SOCIETY OF INDIA.

In response to the requests received from several members, the Executive Committee of the Amateur Cine Society of India has decided to postpone the closing date of the entries for their amateur film competition on the subject "The Monsoon" from July 31, 1937 to August 31, 1937.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet on Tuesday, the 20th July 1937 at Wilson College, Chowpatti, in the Junior B.A. Class (No. III 10), when Lieut.-Colonel Jelal M. Shah, I.M.S., will deliver a lecture on "Social Hygiene" fro m 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.).

SHISHU SHIKSHAN MANDAL.

The Shishu Shikshan Mandal Hindoo Colony, Chembur, has decided to open private Primary Classes for boys and girls to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Mr. Y. G. Gadkari's Bunglow, 20th Road, Chembur. Mr. Hamid A. Khan, District Deputy Collector, Bombay Suburban District, will perform the opening ceremony."

MUSLIM ARABIC HIGH SCHOOL IN MALABAR.

The 9th standard of the proposed Arabic High School, adjoining the Madrasah-Ma-adinul Uloom at Cannanore, North Malabar will be opened at 2 p.m. on Sunday the 18th August 1937.

Sultan Abdul Rahiman Ali Raja M.L.A. Raja of Cannanore and the patron of the Madrasah will perform the opening ceremony. Prominent Muslim leaders of Kerala will be present on the occasion.

The 5th anniversary of Jamiat Shubban-al-Muslimeen will be celebrated at the "Anjuman Islam Hall" to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Faiz Tyebji, M.A., Bar-at-Law, will preside.

FOLK SONGS

Under the auspices of Forbes Gujrati Sabha (365, Sabha Mandir, Vithalbhai Road, Bombay 4.) Mr. Bhagvanlal L. Mankad, will deliver a lecture on Folk Songs of Upper and Lower Classes at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday). Dewan Bahadur K. M Jhaveri will preside.

MARKET ORGANISER

In order to establish closer co-operation between consuming centres and member-mills, the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association have appointed Mr Sureshchandra N. Munshi B.A., as the Market Organiser. He will proceed to Amritsar on the 17th, which will be his headquarters at present.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE

Members of the Cercle Litteraire are informed that they can bring their relations and friends at the function to be held at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Tuesday, 20th July 1937 on the occasion of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Cercle Litteraire The fee for non-members and those who have not received invitation cards is Rs. 2 per head. Cards can be had from the honorary secretary at the Cercle premises, 60 Forbes Street Fort, on payment.

TEMPERANCE MEETING

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public temperance meeting will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when short addresses on the food-reform question will be delivered by Dr. Nariman Kapadia, Mr. Burjor Nargolwalla, and several interesting Lantern slides will be displayed on the screen by Mr. Jayentilal Manker. Dr. M. H. Meherji will preside. The blind boys from the Victoria School for the Blind will give music and songs.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION FOR PARSI YOUTHS

An elocution competition for Parsi youths, of both sexes, will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Capitol Theatre (opposite Bori Bunder) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) Competitors will speak on the following: (1) Parsi Youths,—their past, present and future. (2) Modern youths—their aims and aspirations. Their education and environments (3) The age of youths—their right and duties. Their opportunities and responsibilities. (4) Youth—the asset of to-day—the leader of to-morrow. (5) Youth—the master of himself—but the servant of his family, community and country. (6) The need of the Hour—Parsi Youths' Conference.

It is open for all.

POSTERS ISSUED BY FAKIR OF IPI?

RAWALPINDI, July 16.

A report received from Naryab, a village in Kohat District, states that two posters written in Persian script were found pasted on the walls of the village mosque. It is presumed, the report adds, that the posters have been signed by Mirzali Khan, the original name of the Fakir of Ipi.

It is stated the posters contained instructions to the Muslims to change their entire holdings in Kabuli rupees and to have nothing to do with the Indian coins or currency notes.

The police are conducting vigorous investigations into the matter.—United Press.

Shankerlal Banker At Bangalore

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

Sjt. Shankerlal Banker of the All-India Spinners Association and Mr. H. S. Kowjalgi, are staying here for a week.

KHER FELICITATED

Difficult Task Accomplished

POONA, July 17.

Congratulations were showered on Mr. Kher by Congressmen and others thronged in Mr. Shanker Rao Deo's residence, this evening, on learning of the formation of the Congress Ministry. Great satisfaction prevails and all sections seem to be pleased with the choice of Ministry which is said to be fully representative of all communities.

"I am pleased and I am sure, Maharashtra will be pleased" said Mr. Shankerrao Deo regarding the personnel of the Congress Ministry

He added "Congress Raj will now have to work in right earnest for the welfare of the masses".

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, the Karnatak Leader, said that nothing could have been better and that he was satisfied.

Official opinion thinks that Mr. Kher has accomplished a difficult task by reconciling the various elements within the Party.—A.P.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA BEAT MHOW 15

Rugby Match At Cooperage

In an exhibition Rugby match played at the Cooperage on Saturday evening, the Bombay Gymkhana defeated the visitors from Mhow by 14 points to 6.

AMATEUR CINE SOCIETY OF INDIA

In response to the requests received from several members, the Executive Committee of the Amateur Cine Society of India has decided to postpone the closing date of the entries for their amateur film competition on the subject 'The Monsoon' from July 31, 1937 to August 31, 1937.

Alarming Infant Mortality At Cawnpore

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

Reviewing the annual administration report of the Cawnpore Municipal Board for the year 1936-37, Mr. Pannalal, I.C., Commissioner, Allahabad Division, makes a note of the serious fact that, infant mortality in Cawnpore has risen to 4,157 as compared with 3,580 and 3,877 in the previous two years.

He also mentions that, Cawnpore has earned the unenviable reputation in corrupt practices in Municipal elections and appeals to the Cawnpore citizens to "wipe off this disgrace and set an example to the Province".—United Press.

To-day at 10-30 a.m.
The Marx Bros.
in
"A NIGHT AT THE OPERA"
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

3 NEW SONGS!
Riotous Comedy!

Around Theatre & Film Land

"Beyond the Horizon" Prabhat's new picture to be soon released.

"Under Your Spell" with Lawrence Tibett at the Regal This Week.

"THE PRESIDENT"

17th Week At The Krishna

Inspite of torrential rain, "The President"—New Theatres' latest masterpiece of film-art is drawing crowded houses in its glorious 17th week at the Krishna Talkies. People who came to see "The President" once try to repeat often and often. Thus "The President" even after four months is the talk of the town. Now here in the city, you see so much crowds of film fans as you see at the Krishna Talkies.

Here one never sees the trick scenes which deceive the masses, but one sees the most brilliant rendering of life-throbbing with utter realism. You will be spell-bound when you see subtle expression of inner feelings of the characters through various situations.

And what photography! One rarely sees such a grand contrast of lights and shades. The mouldering of moods which plays the most important part in the treatment of the story is nothing but the result of subtle and artistic photography. Nitin Bose has done this wonderfully.

Main stars are Saigal, Kamalesh Kumari, Leela Desai, Nawab, Jagadesh B. A. and Deo Bala.

One thing you can never forget is the music of the President—Sit. Kaichand Boral—one of the gems of New Theatres musical scores—here gives the most marvellous music to synchronize every situation. Many of his tones and melodies can never be forgotten. And when the drama heightens towards the climax music takes the most turbulent term and makes our hearts beat with feelings of joy and sorrow.

IMPERIAL STUDIO NEWS

(CONTRIBUTED)

'Punjab Lancers' is now scheduled to run shortly at Imperial Cinema, Bombay. The story's main interest lies in a Chimpanzee unearthing a dastardly plot and saving a regiment from disaster. The directors have nicely succeeded in creating military atmosphere required by the story with the necessary elements to make it a sparkling and entertaining picture. In leading roles are Kanta, Nissar, Fatma, Ebrahim and Urmila, with Asujee, Sayed Ahmed, Gulam Rasul in prominent roles.

"Searchlight" is another picture which is nearing completion at the hands of Homi Master who is known to be a speedy worker.

From "Savitri" showing one of the elaborate "Sets" prepared for the Bombay Talkies forthcoming release.

Armed with his ample experience in the line. Of course Sulochana and D. Billimoria, starred with in this picture.

The first Indian all-coloured Cinecolour picture "Kisan Kanya" awaits to be censored. The story is from the pen of Professor Ziudin of the famous Shantiniketan of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. In the steller cast are Padma Devi, Gulam Mahomed, Nissar with Zilloo and others. Gulam Mahomed, plays the typical villain. The man who was regarded as a heartless brute reveals that he has a soft heart and makes the supreme sacrifice for a girl. The picture is directed by Mr. Moti B. Gidwani. Mr. Gidwani's another picture "Two Women" has been censored and awaits release.

Mr. Hafesjee who wields megaphone in a new picture "786" and he is going ahead with the work and a few scenes are required to complete the picture. It is a very powerful story where in the conflicts of emotions has been portrayed so as to move one's heart. Ratanbai plays the leading role with W. M. Khan, Mukhtar Laxmi Gaznavi, and others in important roles.

Mr. Atorthy has started another Cinecolour picture with Ratanbai in the steller role.

Mr. Aspi who has experience in directing stunt pictures will show his skill in "Vasant Bengali" which is rapidly progressing at his hands. Husna Banoo, Dave and others are in prominent cast. He is busy in his spare moment with the script of "Flying Ranee" and "Sword to Sword".

Gunjal's "Mere Lal" is well nigh finished. The picture is in the editing room. Zilloo, Jamshedji, W. M. Knan, Pramilla and Abdul have been assigned prominent roles.

His "Wah Ri Duniya" is censored and awaits release—Sulochana and Billimoria the favourites of the fans play the lead with Gulam Mahomed, Babu Vyas, Laxmi, Asujee and others in important roles.

Sulochana's first Cin colour picture entitled "Kasher Ki Kali" is also under production. D. Billimoria wielding the megaphone.

"ANATH ASHRAM"

Shortly To Be Released At The West End

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Film-fans of Bombay and all over India are eager to see Umashashi in her latest picture Anath-Ashram—New Theatres' wonder production to be released at the West End shortly through Sjt. Chunibhai Desai of Supreme Film Distributors.

You have seen and heard Umashashi in "Chandidas" and 'Dhoop-Chhaon"—the wonder pictures of New Theatres Ltd.—now you will see this golden—voiced girl in "Anath-Ashram."

The story of "Anath-Ashram" is quite different from the present day cheap stories of our Indian films. It deals with different phases of a life of a young and beautiful girl. The back ground is the coal mine—where you see hundreds of workers carving their ways through the layers of the earth.

New Theatres believe that they should always give something novel in every picture. And that is why you see a turbulent drama of love and duty most marvellously woven around a coal--mill.

You will see your favourite star Umashashi in many different phases of life. Her portrayals of all the glories, sorrows and joys of life can be said to be wonderful. The traitor which is now running at the West End will give you some idea about the merit of this picture.

The main stars besides Uma are Najmul Husein (of "Jawani-ki Hawa" fame) Nawab, Prithviraj B.A., Jagdesh, B.A., Kalyani and Deo Bala. You will see these characters in quite different roles. The director is Hemchunder who gives something new in this picture.

If you love something novel and grand do not face to see New Theatre's "Anath-Ashram" at the West End. It is coming soon.

Nitin Bose Story has been accepted by the Chief and Casting has been taken up in right earnest. This time Nitin Bose starts with everything ready and pre-arranged and he is confident of finishing the (Double Version) picture in course of 60 or 70 Shooting-days. Big names which will be included in the cast will be announced shortly in these columns

About Studios And Stars

"Sea Devils" with Victor McLaglen and Ida Lupino at the Capitol this week.

"Lost Horizons" at the Empire this week. Ronald Colman and Jane Wyatt.

SHANTA APTE TO SING AN ENGLISH SONG

Prabhat To Produce "Buddha" In A Novel Way

(CONTRIBUTED)

All the lovers of music and pic.ures and the admirers of Prabhat and Shanta Apte will be surprised and delighted as well to hear the news of her latest achievement. She is to sing an English song in Prabhat's coming social the "Unexpected". The musical composition of the song is specially done and will be pleasant and melodious to the Indians and Europeans alike. The song is sung with the accompaniment of an efficient English orchestra consisting of more than 20 musicians.

PRABHAT TO PRODUCE "GAUTAM BUDDHA"

Prabhat has decided to produce a picture based upon the life of "Gautam Buddha".

THE 'UNEXPECTED', 'DUNIYA NA MANE?' IN HINDI AND 'KUNKU' IN MARATHI.

The crew on the set and the Artistes have given a sigh of relief as the shooting of the 'Unexpected' has come to a close. The staff of the editing room is busy day and night assisting Mr. Shantaram who with his shears has begun the joining and editing of the film. Mr. Shantaram is fully confident to give complete satisfaction to the whole of India eagerly awaiting the release of this big social.

"GOPALKRISHNA"

Rehearsals of Gopalkrishna have been started. Gopalkrishna would not be adding to the list of so many routine pictures based upon the events in the life of Sri Krishna. Prabhat is attempting to handle the life story of Krishna in a original way. Instead of picturising him only as God they are trying to paint him as a human being who walks and talks, enjoys and suffers like the whole of humanity.

Messrs Damle and Fattehlal who have directed that "Tukaram" will be handling "Gopalkrishna".

BEYOND THE HORIZON OR VAHA

"Vaha" or "Beyond the Horizon" which had a successful run in the North will give Bombayites an opportunity to offer their praise to a quality picture in the last week of this month. 'Vaha' with a novel and gripping story, sweet music, and an ancient atmosphere will fully entertain the Bombay Cinemagoers

NEW THEATRES LTD.

Studio News

(CONTRIBUTED).

"MUKTI"—About two-thirds of the double version picture has been taken. Just now a big ultra-modern set is under construction (Architects office). A good number of modellers, artists and carpenters are working day and night, under the supervision of Souren Sen, to make the thing a very real one. This particular set will give an idea of what a most modern architects office means and no amount of money is spared to make everything perfect. Barua is taxing the Production Department to its maximum and even more for the timely completion of Sets etc. Artistes on the Set are Barua, Jagdish, Indoo Mukerjee, Kanan, Sailen Chowdhury and others.

Certain portion of the picture was tried the other day and those present were confident of the coming big success of "MUKTI." The Bengali Version will most probably ready by the end of July The release day at Chitra is very near—say by the third week of August next.

"ANATH - ASHRAM."—Though the Shooting of "ANATH ASHRAM" is completed and the picture is in the Editing Room, yet our young and daring Director Hem Chunder and the still more daring Mr. Singh staged a retake in the railway train—motor car collision scene. Mr. Singh who acts as the driver in the picture, is supposed to meet with an accident in an attempt to beat a train at a level crossing. The original take was not as realistic as young Hem Chunder desired, hence the retake. Mr Singh also promised the Director a much more hair-raising stunt and together they set out for the location, with Yusuf Mulji, the Cameraman and some assistance.

It was sufficient for the car to pull up a foot or so from the rails to get the desired result for the screen, but daring and ambitious Mr. Singh in his enthusiasm to give something real to the Indian Screen, secretly schemed to cut off a few more inches from the already dangerous foot and didn't he do it! To a gaping, open-mouthed throng of Coolies and passers-by was presented a scene that one would go a long distance to see.

The Director, the Cameraman and all present rushed to Singh's aid who lay under the car that was pulling Singh out from under the debris, they found him hurt but not dangerously bruised and damaged all over, Singh still wore a smile—of triumph. Those tense moments, those shocking seconds will live forever in the memory of those that saw it. Trusting it to be faithfully reproduced on the screen, we are sure it will send a thrill down one's back

"VIDYAPATI." — "Vidyapati" which will be released after "MUKTI" is being produced at regular speed. From the reports available to us, it is expected to be one of the best works of Director Devaki Bose. Nothing is being done without elaborate and careful preparation, which is destined to breed results of real magnitude. And like all big productions of this concern, it represents a perfect team-work of technical, dramatic and directorial talents

Woven round the life-story of a great poet, who flourished in the 15th century, the whole drama has been masterfully blended with elements of diverse appeal. And the chief attractions will be the song-hits—more than a dozen in number—all carefully picked up from the famous 'Padavalis' which are still regarded as one of the sacred treasures of our literature. Many of you will probably take the greatest delight in humming some of the tunes, composed by the well-known music-director, R. C. Boral, and sung by artistes like K. C. Dey, Pahari and Kanan Devi.

TARA FILMS' NEWS

(CONTRIBUTED).

Tara Films' 'Unmarried Wife' is a picture bristling with stellar names. Navin Yagnik's impersonation of the young lover is brilliant. He has got a twinkle in his eyes and a sigh in his heart. His love-scenes with Indurani are both passionate and tender. Mr. Nayampally has specialised in screen villainy and his shadow looms threateningly on the lives of these two lovers. That master of haunting melodies Mr. Paresh Banerjea, is curiously compelling. Mrs. Shivrani Ghosh puts over an extraordinarily sensitive performance. Indeed she acts with a depth of conviction which is rare.

Another distinguishing feature of this picture is the song and dance numbers, provided by Mrs Shivrani Ghosh, which are both original and delightful. Miss Kokila, as the misguided feminist, presents a perfect little cameo of acting. Mr. Chowdhry acts with mercurial charm, and not the least of the merits is its speedy movement. The dialogues have a lyrical beauty.

Working with such a crowded canvas Mr. Shelly Ghosh the Director has shown the most commendable restraint. The camera work of Mr. S. R. Narsimha is pictorially beautiful.

The picture is almost complete and will be ready for release by the end of this month.

TENSION EASED?

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, July 16.

The meeting convened by the Mayor this afternoon was attended by Messrs. G. H. Agha, City Magistrate, W. F. Enever of the Tramways, D. N. O'Sulivan, their Solicitor, and N. A. Bechar, M.L.A., Labour Leader, and discussed the grievances of Tramways' workers for two hours.

Interviewed after the meeting Mr. Bechar stated that the tension between the Tramways and their employees has been eased and a gentleman's agreement arrived at. Their relation will be hereafter so regulated as to prevent the chances of friction in future. He consequently withdrew the proposal he had submitted to be discussed to-day at the Municipal meeting in this connection.

CORRUPTION ENQUIRY

The meeting of the Committee for scrutinising the administraton of the P. W. D. to-day lasted for two hours. During discussion it transpired that Zamindars, who had not contributed towards the expenses of touring officials were penalised in various ways and the need of finding ways and means for putting an end to this form of corruption was stressed.

The Committee adjourned till July 26.

Dharwar Municipality Welcomes Wardha Decision

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, July 15.

The Dharwar Municipal general meeting yesterday passed the resolution unanimously appreciating the Working Committee's Wardha resolution regarding office acceptance. The Municipality believes this brings Congress into greater contact with the masses and will further lead them towards the goal of independence.

The second resolution authorises the president to communicate first resolution to Messrs Vallabhbhai Patel and B G. Kher

Dr. N. B. Kabboor moved the resolutions which were accepted by all.

Mr. Dinkar Desai, member, Servants of India Society, and a Labour leader of Bombay, with Miss Indira M. Wagle of Hubli. They were married recently at Dharwar under the Special Marriage Act.

MYSORE DEWAN'S WARNING

Bogey Of Politics In Municipal Hall

BANGALORE, July 15.

"It is a great mistake, as it is a great temptation, for a municipality to interest itself in politics, and in other matters which do not concern it. The introduction of politics into the municipal hall can only do harm to the municipality. Do take this from me as the advice of a well-wisher interested in the development of local bodies and also, if it is ever needed, as a warning", observed Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, opening Closepet Water Works this evening before a large and representative gathering.

WARDHA DECISION

Bengal Socialists' Disapproval

CALCUTTA, July 15.

The decision of the Working Committee to accept office was disapproved by the Bengal Congress Socialist Party by a resolution at a meeting of its Executive Committee this afternoon.

The meeting expressed the view that the Working Committee's decision was not in conformity with the Congress Constitution inasmuch as the All-India Congress Committee had not been consulted in the matter.

By another resolution the meeting suggested the name of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose for the presidentship of the coming session of the Indian National Congress.

The resignation of Mr. Rajani Mukherjee of his membership of the Bengal Congress Socialist Party as well as that of the Executive Council of the All-India Congress Socialist Party was accepted.—A. P.

"WISE AND PATRIOTIC"

Ahmedabad Municipality Welcomes Wardha Decision

AHMEDABAD: July 16.

The Ahmedabad Municipality passed a resolution this evening congratulating the Congress Working Committee and Mahatma Gandhi for the decision to accept office, calling the decision as "wise and patriotic."—A. P.

"Between Two Women" has been selected as the new title for the production formerly called "General Hospital". This is an original screen story by Erich von Stroheim. George Seitz is directing for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer with a cast headed by Franchot Tone, Virginia Bruce and Maureen O'Sullivan.

FRANCE BANS CASTE NAMES

PONDICHERRY, July 15.

The President of the French Republic has passed a Decree (published in the French Gazette of the French Republic) so modifying the French Social Code as to avoid adding of caste names to the names of Indian subjects in French India.

The decree, which will become law when published in the French India Gazette, is based on the recommendations of the Governor of French India, the object of which, it is stated, to avoid distinctions, especially between the Depressed Classes and caste Hindus.—United Press.

TRAM WORKERS TO GO ON STRIKE?

Sequel To Discharge Of 11 Employees

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 16.

While on the one hand the pace of industrialisation of the Capital and the Province of Sind generally, recently has been accelerated with the establishment of several large-scale industries, the relations between Labour employers elsewhere on the other hand are visibly deteriorating. The dock-workers are still dissatisfied with the education of only half an hour instead of one hour daily and no agreement has been reached as to whether this reduction should be worked out at the recess or at the end of the day's work.

The Railway yard workers engaged in loading and unloading of goods from trains, employed by export houses, averted a two anna reduction in daily wages by a lightning strike but the question of reduction has only been waived, not abandoned. The latest Labour Union, where trouble is brewing is the Tramway Workers' Union with a membership of about 300. The main points of difference between the Union and the Tramway Company are recognition of the Union, recent discharge of eleven employees, provident fund scheme and the starting pay. Negotiations are proceeding for amicable settlement but little hopes were entertained by the Union of averting a strike by the week-end.

ALL-BENGAL DETENUS DAY

P. C. C. Move To Fix It For July 24

CALCUTTA, July 16.

The Bengal Congressmen are gradually expressing their concern about what should be the official attitude of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to the question of office acceptance.

It is reliably understood that six members of the Executive of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee have jointly requested the Secretary to convene, as early as possible a meeting of the General Body to determine the policy of the Bengal Congress Committee as regards office acceptance, in the light of the Wardha decision, and also to lay down an Agrarian programme, vis-a-vis the proposed amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act to be introduced by the Government in the Provincial Assembly.

A-B DETENUS DAY

The Bengal P. C. C. is understood to have decided to observe July 24 as All-Bengal Detenus' Day throughout the Province and also in Surma Valley (Assam) holding meetings demanding immediate unconditional release of detenus.—A.P.

Mr. D. Krishna Iyer has been deputed by the Travancore Darbar to study Modern Methods of Compilation of Statistics in Major Custom Houses of India. Mr. Iyer is now working at the Bombay Custom House, after working in Calcutta and Karachi. After his period in Bombay, he will join the Statistical Department inaugurated by the Dewan, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer.

FOREST GUARD CARRIED AWAY

Rain Havoc Causes Breaches On Bengal-Dooars Railway

SILIGURI, July 15.

Reports have been received from Bagrakote that the Bengal Dooars Railway line has been reached near Oodlabari causing the total suspension of train service on this section due to heavy rains, in consequence of which the rivers Leesh and Gheesh are in high flood. The Bagrakote Sevoke Road, which is under construction, has been badly damaged by landslips and the new P.W.D. bridge is considered unsafe.

A forest guard is reported to have been carried away in the river Leesh.

Heavy rains, it is recalled, caused recently considerable damage to the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.—A. P

LEASE OF INDORE STATE MILLS TO END

INDORE, July 14.

The lease of the Indore State Mills which have been with the Bhandaris for several years now expires next year. The authorities of the Holkar Government are considering several proposals, including the sale of machinery to the highest bidder

It is stated neither the authorities nor the public would like to give further extension to the present lease-owners. United Press

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THE GREAT MESMERIST. ELLORE

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Numbers For The Month Of May

We have purchased the 'Bombay Chronicle' Sunday Edition copies bearing the following Lucky Numbers for prices shown against each number during the month of May. Those who have not as yet sent their copies bearing Lucky Numbers may kindly do so immediately.

(1) DAWOOD ABUBAKAR,
54, Kolsa Mohalla,
Narayen Dhuru Street,
BOMBAY No. 3.
524442 Rs. 50.

(2) J. O. MEHTA,
Morarji Goculdas Chawl No. 4,
Khetwady Main Road,
BOMBAY.
527959 Rs. 10.

(3) E. DONOGHUE,
T. 14, B.E.I. Rly.,
SHAHAJAHANPUR (U. P.)
532102 Rs. 10.

(4) D. E. MISTRY,
"Shirinham" No. 99,
7th Road, KHAR.
129505 Rs. 10.

(5) I. M. ISSAC,
53, Jail Road, North Umarkhadi,
429912 Rs. 5.

(6) PIYARELAL GUPTA,
Lilavatibai's Bungalow,
Gurjar Lane, SANTA-CRUZ.
128822 Rs. 5.

(7) P. SUBBA RAO,
Engineering Dept.,
Bombay Telephone Co.,
BOMBAY.
529001 Rs. 5.

(8) MOHOMAD USMAN KILLEDAR,
Anjuman Library Peon,
HUBLI.
252567 Rs. 5.

MODERN TABLE TENNIS

Bombay League Tournament Opens

(By H. M. Barafwala, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Presidency Table Tennis Association.)

To-day Table Tennis can no longer be associated with "Ping Pong for Tea" and be played in a small dining or sitting room. It demands at least an eight feet run back from each end of the table and adequate lighting equally spread over an area of 30 feet x 15 feet. It requires a good eye-sight, agility, concentration and plenty of stamina. In a first class game, the players must be prepared to run forward and backward at almost every alternate stroke.

Before the Swaythling Cup team competitions (which is to Table Tennis what the Davis Cup is to the Lawn Tennis) and the World's Individual Championships, the players must undergo a systematic training so as to build up sufficient stamina for a whole day's gruelling encounter. Each nation competing in the Swaythling Cup team competition must play two to three opposing nations per day. There are morning, afternoon and evening sessions each day and the players must be perfectly fit to be able to play in all the three sessions. Each nation nominates 5 players but only 3 players constitute the team and the other two are reserves. Thus a player is called upon to play nine strenuous matches per day and only the fittest can survive such an encounter. All national championships are played best of five sets.

Amateurs & Professionals

I am glad to say that our Table Tennis fathers (the International T. T. Federation) have been sensible enough to solve the amateur and professional bugaboo in a straightforward and unique manner. Professionals, defined as those who play for money, and commercials, as those associated with equipment manufactures, are encouraged to join the non-commercial players' Association, and they are welcome to compete against amateurs in all the tournaments. But there is no possibility of their meddling in the affairs of the Federation for they may not hold office. As a result of this sane policy we have no "shamaturism" and no rival professional body. The Bombay Presidency T. T. Association has followed the same policy and makes no distinction between an amateur and a professional.

Advice To Our Players

Almost all the players over here have adopted the half volley game played with a wooden racket standing all the time close to the centre of the table. If they hope to do well in this game and play Table Tennis as it should be played, they must immediately set aside the wooden rackets and start practising with the rubber surface racket executing topspin and underspin shots instead of the half volley shots. Also the tennis grip should be adopted which is vastly superior to the old-fashioned "penholder" grip. Be sure to buy the best equipment, for in the long run it will be cheaper and you simply can't do justice to the game if you use inferior rackets and balls. Insist on official balls adopted by International T. T. Federation such as 'Tema', 'Villa', 'Barna,' 'Szabados' and 'Hanno.'

Now that the monsoon is here Table Tennis should provide plenty of sport and exercise as an indoor game. In the first place it is compact, requiring far less space than is needed for other indoor sports, one can overnight convert a home into an Athletic Club with an outlay of only a small sum for equipment.

The Bombay Presidency Table Tennis Association formed in December 1936 and which has 34 Clubs affiliated to it has organised a Bombay T. T. League—League matches beginning this week. Sixteen Clubs out of the 34 are participating in the League. Further there will be some 4 major open tournaments under its auspices this season consisting of men's singles, ladies' singles, men's doubles, ladies doubles and mixed doubles. These tournaments will be open only to members belonging to affiliated Clubs. Table Tennis players not belonging to affiliated Clubs can only take part in these tournaments by affiliating to Bombay Presidency T. T. Association individually. Thus the Table Tennis players have a most comprehensive programme before them during the monsoon season.

Affiliated Clubs

The following Clubs are affiliated to the B. P. T. T. A. Those with asterisks are participating in B. T. T. League.—

*1. Parsee Gymkhana.
*2. P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.
3. Islam Gymkhana.
4. Bombay Gymkhana.
5. Catholic Gymkhana.
*6. Bandra Gymkhana.
*7. Willingdon Catholic Gymkhana.
*8. Dadar Parsee Colony Gymkhana.
*9. Sydenham College Gymkhana.
*10. Grant Medical College Gymkhana.
11. Bar Gymkhana.
*12. National Medical College Gymkhana.
13. Maharashtra Gymkhana.
*14. Central Y. M. C. A.
*15. Byculla Y. M. C. A.
16. Y. M. C. A. Proctor Branch.
17. Bombay Presidency Radio Club.
*18. Bombay Port Trust Sports Club.
19. B. E. S. T. Sports Club.
*20. Khatau Sports Club.
21. Toyo Podar Club.
22. Mogoco Sports Club.
23. Skylarks Club.
24. 33rd Cricket Club.
25. Navroz Cricket Club.
26. Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club.
27. Young Jolly Club.
28. Post Office Recreation Club.
29. Esplanade High School.
30. National City Bank of N. Y.
*31. Music Assemble.
*32. The Rest "Ranwar".
33. Youth Lodge Theosophical Society.
*34. Bombay Municipal Sports Club.

THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR

Lucky Numbers For The Month Of May

We have purchased the 'Bombay Samachar' Sunday Edition copies bearing the following Lucky Numbers for prices shown against each number during the month of May. Those who have not as yet sent their copies bearing Lucky Numbers may kindly do so immediately.

(1) ISMAIL MOHOMAD MADARI,
No. 77, Benroolen Street,
SINGAPORE.
526779 Rs. 100.

(2) SHAH CHAMANLAL GIRDHARLAL,
C/o Bharatkhand Textile Mills Co., Ltd.,
P.O. Box No. 30, AHMEDABAD.
532881 Rs. 10.

(3) PHIROZ CAWASJI COMMISSARIAT,
285, Frere Road, FORT.
199998 Rs. 10.

(4) M. YUSUF,
2nd Babulnath Cross Road,
CHOWPATY.
526679 Rs. 5.

(5) S. J. SOLOMON,
Kamar Bldg., Falkland Road,
BOMBAY.
125924 Rs. 5.

(6) JAMES WILLIAMS,
Ranipur, P. O. Watra,
B.B. & C.I. RLY.
208323 Rs. 5.

(7) RANCHOD KALYANJI,
Cleyton Road, Hindu Hotel,
KARACHI.
250404 Rs. 5.

(8) SAIYADALI MOHOMAD HAJI MOHOMAD,
Taiwad Kasamji Soorti Chawl,
ANKLESHWAR.
434334 Rs. 5.

(9) SONI POPATLAL MADHAVJI (Rajkotwala),
Keri Bazar, WADHWAN CAMP.
133133 Rs. 5.

(10) MORARJI SHIVJI THAKKER
48, Hughes Road, Gamdevi,
BOMBAY 7.
133234 Rs. 5.

(11) S. J. KADRI,
Above Diamond Bar,
BELLASIS ROAD.
528232 Rs. 5.

(12) D. K. BHARUCHA,
College of Physicians & Surgeons of Bombay,
Room No. 25, Secretariat, FORT.
133229 Rs. 5.

(13) HASANALI DAWOODBHOY.
Ghastelwala Bldg., Shop No. 8,
KHOKHA BAZAR,
426646 Rs. 5.

(14) VOHRA KHANBHAI TAIYABJI,
Talaja Bunder,
BHAVNAGAR (Kathiawar).
119677 Rs. 5.

(15) SHIVJI GANGJI CONTRACTOR,
Fafadih, RAIPUR (C.P.)
198006 Rs. 5.

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CIRCUS COMPETITION

CIRCUS COMPETITION

As the name implies, the Competition this time has to do with Circus Animals. Some of the animals as will be seen from the two series of illustrations are trained to do tricks and for that purpose they are dressed or otherwise disguised to play their respective parts. You have to pick out each of the disguised animals from the series numbered 1, 2, 3,.... and enter its number in the entry coupon against corresponding illustrations A, B, C,....stating only one, number against each letter.

For instance the monkey in illustration "D" is shown dressed up as in No. 3. Similarly the Rabbit in "Q" has altered its appearance as seen in No. 13. You therefore fill in No. 3 against "D" and No. 13 against "Q" in the Coupon.

Similarly you may fill in rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with the entrance fee of annas Eight for each entry before 28th July, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this Competition. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 28th July, 1937, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706, G. P O, BOMBAY

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle". Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar", Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY, 28th July. 1937

For Extra Coupon See Page 29.

ENTRY COUPON

A	
B	
C	
D	3
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	13
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

"Chronicle" Crossword No. 2 Competition Results

Rs. 2,000 First Prize

There were two all correct entries for Chronicle Crossword No. 2. Prize of Rs. 2,000/- is equally divided between the following two successful competitors each getting Rs. 1,000/-.

BOMBAY.

Babu B. Shah,
6, 7, Shami Galli,
Swadeshi Market,
Kalbadevi,
Bombay 2.

KUMTA.

Krishna Vaikunt Pai,
Herwatta,
Kumta (North Kanara.)

One Mistake

The following competitors with one mistake get Rs. 39-8 as. each.

BOMBAY.

G.R. DASS,
C|o Dass and Son,
BOMBAY No. 4.

M. H. RAHMAN SADIQ,
No. 5 Karim Bldg., 3rd Floor,
Mohamedali Road,
BOMBAY No.3.

R.E. DEVINE,
No. 16 Rangari Bldg.,
Lower Parel, BOMBAY.

S. V. SRIRAMULU,
C|o K. S. Aiyar and Co.,
Accountants & Auditors,
49, Apollo Street,
BOMBAY No. 1.

MANILAL C. SHAH,
The Goldfilled Leather Works,
Dharavi Kulla Killa,
DHARAVI (Bombay 17).

PRADUMAN B. SHAH,
6-7 Shami Gulli,
Swadeshi Market,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY No. 2.

KUSUM M. SHAH,
6-7 Shami Gulli,
Swadeshi Market,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY, No. 2.

R. N. MEHTA,
102 Kazi Syed St.,
4th Floor,
BOMBAY, No. 3.

RICHARD RODRICKS,
Alexander Villa,
Dr. Moos Road.
THANA.

THANA.

W. A. REBELLO,
34 Kolbur,
THANA.

AHMEDABAD.

N. M. DALAL,
C|o. M|s. Ganjwala & Co.,
Gandhi Road,
AHMEDABAD.

AJMERE.

A. M. KHATTANI,
C|o. Vincent & Co.,
Kaisarganj,
AJMERE.

BARODA

G. MIDDLECOAT,
C|o. Post Master,
BARODA.

CALICUT

P. APPU NAIR,
Head Clerk,
L. F. Assistant Engineer's
Office,
CALICUT (Malbar).

SAUNDATTI.

WAMAN GOVIND BADGANDI,
Medical Practitioner,
SAUNDATTI (Dt. Belgaum).

SHAJAPUR.

RAMDAYAL MATHUR,
Overseer,
C|o. Sub Engineer
Waterworks,
SHAJAPUR,
(Gwalior State).

SHIMOGA.

V. S. RAMACHANDRIAH,
The Jubilee Electric Stores,
SHIMOGA.

MARMUGAO.

A. P. HOSKOTE,
C|o. Ralli Bros. Ltd.,
MORMUGAO Harbour.
GOA.

NANDURBAR.

MRS. ARAS RADHABAI GOPAL,
C|o. P.W.D.,
Post NANDURBAR,
(Kandesh).

Two Mistakes

The following competitors with two mistakes get Rs. 10-14 as. each.

BOMBAY.

MASTER BALASAHEB S. NAIK,
Sitaram Bldg., A. Block,
Top Floor, Room No. 37,
BOMBAY 1.

BANSI B. SHAH,
6, 7 Shami Galli,
Swadeshi Market,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY No. 2.

LILA S. MEHTA,
C|o. J. S. Mehta,
Kandewadi Vorah's Chawl,
3rd. Floor,
BOMBAY, No. 4.

PURSHOTAM SHARMA,
122 Tulsi Buildings,
Khetwadi Back Road,
BOMBAY.

B. K. SHETTY,
Shanti Bhuwan,
Hindu Restaurant,
Sitaram Bldg., Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

JAGANNATH TUKARAM CHEMBURKAR,
Talepakhadi, Post Chembur,
Dist. Bombay Suburban,
CHEMBUR.

R. L. VAIDYA,
SION, Bombay No. 22.

AMRITLAL B. SHAH,
R. K. Bldg., 1st Floor,
Room No. 22,
Khetwady 9th Lane,
BOMBAY, No. 4.

M. D. SCHAR,
Pasta Lane,
COLABA, Causeway.

AMBROSE D'SA,
75, Ghoga Street,
4th Floor,
Fort, BOMBAY.

RATINATH B. MHAPSEKAR,
194 D, Gaiwady, Girgaum,
BOMBAY, No. 4.

P. J. MERCHANT,
187, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY, No. 1.

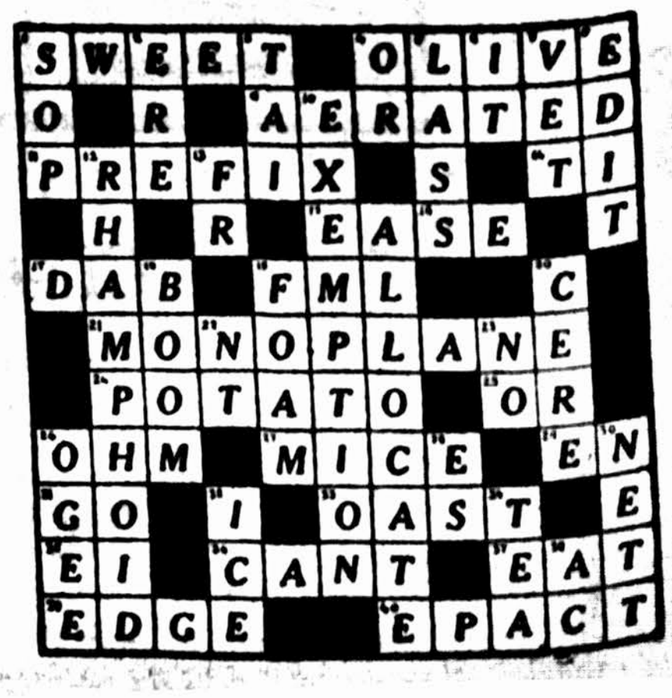
JOHN MONTEIRO,
2nd Marine Lane, 22,
BOMBAY, No. 2.

JEHANGIR K. GANDHI,
38 Hill Road
BANDRA.

D. H. MODY,
"The Mount," 49 Palli Hill,
BANDRA.

CORRECT SOLUTION

"Chronicle" Cross-word No. 2



Two Mistakes—(Continued)

A.R.R. SAYANI,
4, Raghaoji Road,
BOMBAY.

E. A. BARNI,
Oriental Translator's Office,
Secretariat,
BOMBAY.

MANILAL C. SHAH,
6, 7, Shanti Galli,
Swadeshi Market,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY No. 2.

O. DE SILVA,
Mogul House,
Delisle Road,
BOMBAY No. 11.

MRS. AMY MANN,
Polycurp Lodge,
House No. 1, New Kantwadi,
Perry Road,
BANDRA.

LILY PAES,
Khatau Bldg., 2nd Floor,
No. 35, Fort, BOMBAY.

F. ALGAR,
Macbeth Lane,
Byculla,
BOMBAY, 8.

ADI SHAVUXSHA BATLIWALA,
Guzdar Mansion,
Princess Street,
BOMBAY.

R. Y. DHURANDHAR,
34, Harvey Road,
BOMBAY, 7.

DE SYLVA G.
C|o. Eastern Optical Co.,
323-325 Abdul Rehman Street,
BOMBAY, 3.

B. APUJI GANPATRAO MAHTRE,
Haji Habib's Religious Chawls,
Kandewadi Girgaum,
BOMBAY, 4.

H. K. NARGOLKAR,
Bhave House, IV Lane,
Hindu Colony,
DADAR.

E. GAWTHORNE,
R. Wodehouse Road,
Apollo Bunder,
BOMBAY.

VITHAL BABAJI SHRIDHANKAR,
258, Bazar Road,
BANDRA, Bombay 20.

P. M. KERAWALA,
No. 5 "Rustom Baug",
Victoria Road,
MAZGAON, Bombay 10.

D. R. COOPER,
51, Hughes Road,
BOMBAY.

HARICHANDRA RAMCHANDRA WADKE,
238, Worli Road,
Opp: Pochkhanawala Bungalow,
BOMBAY, 18.

PRABHAKAR MARTAND GADKARI,
A|7, Goregaonkar's Premises,
Portuguese Church Street,
DADAR, Bombay 14.

SADANAND M. MUDBHATKAL,
Anatomy Dept.,
Seth G. S. Medical College,
PAREL, Bombay 12.

B. PIMENTO,
35 A. Matharpacady,
BOMBAY, 10.

V. M. McDONNELL,
41, Palli Hill,
BANDRA.

K. K. CHOWKSEY,
48, Top Floor,
Benham Hall Lane,
Girgaum, BOMBAY 4.

DR. G. G. GOLE,
Bhagirathi Nivas,
DADAR, Bombay 14.

SHARMAN,
C|o. Century Fox,
New Queen's Road,
Roxy Chambers,
BOMBAY.

C. R. SHAH,
67, Shami Galli,
Swadeshi Market,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY, 2.

A. A. KHATTANI,
C|o. Vincent & Co.,
Kaisarganj,
AJMERE (Rajputana).

ABDUL MAJID,
C|o. Vincent & Co.,
Kaisarganj,
AJMERE.

A. L. KHATTANI,
C|o. Vincent & Co.,
Kaisarganj,
AJMERE.

B. R. SHEVDE,
The Manick Bagoil Mills Ltd.,
BELGAUM.

BROACH.

A. KELLY,
C/o. Dr. H. R. Kelly,
Audit Quarters,
BROACH.

W. KELLY,
Co/. Dr. H. R. Kelly,
Audit Quarters,
BROACH.

E. LOVE JOY,
C|d. Dr. H. R. Kelly,
Audit Quarters,
BROACH.

DR. H. R. KELLY,
Audit Quarters,
BROACH.

B. B. SINGH,
Ticket Collector,
E. I. Railway,
BENARES CANTT.

H. KRISHNAPPA,
C|o. M|s. S. L. Kapoor & Co.,
BENARES CANTT.

PIARE MOHANLAL SHRIVASTHA,
Chief Goods Clerk,
B. N. W. Rly.
BENARES CANTT.

A. K. GERMAN DERGAH,
BURHANPUR (C.P.)

G. R. DESHPANDE,
Pleader,
BAGALKOT (Dt. Bijapur).

MASTER C. UNNI KURUP,
C|o. C. Unni Kurup,
Clerk District Munsif's Court,
CALICUT.

M. V. JADHAV,
1 Tukoganj South,
INDORE, (C.I.).

SAGUNANANDA R. KAMAT,
Forest Contractor,
KUMTA (North Kanara).

KATHIAWAR (Junagadh).

HARIPRASAD MANIPRASAD DESAI,
Kings Road,
JUNAGADH (Kathiawar).

M. DAVIS,
C|o. Mr. D. Collins,
Railway Quarters,
KALYAN.

A. JAFFERBHAI,
380 Zamir Mansion,
Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW, (U.P.).

A. MERCHANT,
C|o. Mohsinali Mahamedali,
Zamirunnisa Bldg.
Aminabad,
379 Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW, (U.P.).

AYUBALI TALWALA,
Azamganj,
MOHAMADABAD-BIDEL,
(Nizam's Deccan).

D. MARTIN,
C|o. Telegraph Inspector.
MORMUGOA HARBOUR.

K. BHUJANG RAO,
Chota Dhantoli,
NAGPUR (C.P.).

R. G. ARAS,
C/o. P. W. D. Office,
Post NANDURBAR,
(W. Khandesh).

C. C. GANDHI,
The Datar Match Factory,
PETLAD (via Anand).

HULIKUNTI RAO,
Rly. Station,
SHEGAON, (Berar).

GANGADHAR GOVIND PARICHARAK,
42, Navi Peth,
SHOLAPUR.

P. M. GOGHARI PILOT,
Ramanashram,
TRIUVANNAMALAI,
(Dt. North Arcot), (S. India).

A. G. MENON,
"Sankar Vilas",
Talkad, Trivandrum,
TRAVANCORE.

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5/- provided the entry is known to such competitor to be identical with the solution published.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p. m. on 26th July 1937.

Requests for scrutiny must be sent together with the Payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.

In the event of an entry having been left out by oversight the above mentioned distribution of the prize money will be readjusted accordingly.

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MERE GUP AND GOSSIP

Monsoon And Hibernation Stunt—Last Hope—On Congress Ministry

By J. D. M.

"Apres moi le deluge" and after May Lady Monsoon. And we are in it properly. I hate to say it but Lady Monsoon's ancestors must have made a slip. She betrays distinct Continental characteristics. Louis had no idea that in distant lands his words will bear such a hardy-annual fruit. Though why in the name of the 16-inch guns on the new American battleships should we be made to suffer for the indiscretions of the Grand Monarch? What have we to do with Madame Dubarry? She was French so let France carry the baby. Lady Monsoon, accompanied by the deluge, though not the curate. However, in these days of internationalism we are willing to do our bit but surely we cannot be expected to shoulder the entire burden. As it is our Interim Ministry has broken down under the heavy weight. For further details 'vide' Press reports on Poona Conference and Sir D.-B.'s Ministerially dying declaration.

* * *

Enough Of Lady Monsoon

Personally I have had enough of Lady Monsoon and her deluvian antics. It is more than flesh and blood can stand. I am a patient man—that is how I would like to be remembered by my friends and the undertaker. But there are limits; and I am inexorably (or is it uxoriously?) nearing that positively last edge of the limit when strong, silent men after mumbling "How long, O Lord, how long" go, all out, for the wall or take a flying leap out of the window or fight with all the he ones and wink at all the she ones. What a dreadful prospect!! Anything but that. Surely something could be done while there is time.

I have looked at it from all possible angles but all I see is rain, rain, eternal rain. I have toyed with the idea of migrating to distant, dry lands where the sun shines all day long and even at nights, if you please. I have devoured eagerly weighty and ponderous treatises on the subject of hibernation. But neither migration nor hibernation would do.

Where could I go? For the moment I can only think of Australia and South Africa; but they are both out of the question. In Australia you are up against the Immigration Laws. Before you are allowed to land the Immigration authorities put you through a quaint Australian test. You are asked to stand on your head, bray like an ass, laugh like an hyena and recite Homer's Iliad at the same time. After that you are handed over to the medical Inspector who tests your mental make-up to find out whether you are capable of entering into the spirit of the game when "they carry on with their bombs in the air and destroy or maim impartially man, woman, boy and girl and the child at the breast". None but a full-blooded European is getting through these tests.

In South Africa for a mere "native" everyday is a holy-day, and at the end of the day he thanks the Lord that he has been spared. What a pretty picture the London "Daily Telegraph" paints when it says: "There is no such thing as a household drudge in South Africa. Even on the poorest farms or in the meanest suburb, there is a native to do the work of the home. He will start at half-past five or six in the morning, and if he is well trained he will not only do all the cleaning and tidying in the house, but he will cook all the meals, and, perhaps, find time to launder or garden." No, thank you. You can keep your South Africa. I prefer Lady Monsoon with all her failings and floods to a slow, lingering death in bright and sunny South Africa.

* * *

Hibernation A Wash-Out

The hibernation stunt also bristles with snags. I could very easily dig a hole and bury myself in it till the end of September, when Lady Monsoon returns to her country seat in Middle-wallop; Mount Everest, Himalayanshire. But while I am snuggling peacefully in my 'retreat' who the dickens will look after my canary, goldfish and the pet-boaconstrictor? And suppose those wriggly, slimy, nasty things like the earthworm and scorpion invaded my retreat and started playing Hide and Seek in my hair and ears, it would not be at all nice. I would not dare to come back before Lady M's visits is over. Nothing so venomous and spiteful as a woman spurned. She would simply engulf me in her aquatic embraces, and that would be the end of poor me. In short, looking at it from the bird's and the worm's points of view, hibernation is a wash-out.

My last hope is the national Government. Now that the Congress Party has accepted Office something may be done to take the sting out of Lady Monsoon's bite. There is the precedent of the Back Bay Reclamation scheme. Crores of rupees were literally dumped in the sea and all we got in return was a mouldy piece of land. A truly grand gesture worthy of the premier city of India. Incidentally, rumour has it that by an extraordinary play of tides and undercurrents those very crores were later on washed ashore in the British Isles. Now I do not expect for a moment that the Government of the day would even dream, let alone entertain, such a grandiose self-helping project. But I should like to suggest that, everything being aboveboard and funds permitting, the Government should order a huge tarpaulin, large enough to cover the whole of Bombay, and let Lady Monsoon rip.

In the meantime if you see a ghost like figure, covered in oilskin from top to toe, paddling a lonely little canoe in Parel, Girgaum or Null Bazar, do not get scared. It will be only yours very truly trying to dodge Lady Monsoon.

* * *

Devotion To A Cause

When a person has given the best part of his life to a 'cause', no matter of what nature, the chances are that either he will run away with the cause or the cause will run away with him. It is generally one or the other. Haven't you noticed how even those persons, whose sincerity of purpose cannot possibly be questioned, talk at you in ringing tones of authority about the 'cause' with a capital 'I'? It is few who retain the proper sense of proportion and that indefinible and rare quality, the human touch. Mr. V. L. Mehta is one of those very few. It is, indeed, a pleasure to talk to him on any old subject, serious or otherwise. If you want any information about the Co-operative movement, the Swadeshi movement, rural conditions, agricultural indebtedness, village economy and cottage industry, and for the matter of that Viceroy's bulls and Gandhiji's goats, Mr. V. L. Mehta is the man. What he does not know about these things is not worth knowing. It is not the usual political clap-trap or platitudes repeated parrot like; it is experience gained by an indomitable spirit by sincerity of purpose and life-long devotion to the cause of the underdog, the dumb and forgotten peasant. But, in spite of the grimness of the subject, Mr. Mehta discusses it in a friendly, unassuming manner and with such a charming and refreshing smile.

* * *

Congress Ministry

The question of the moment is who will be in the Congress Ministry?

Although political prophets, straight from the horses mouth, are busy tipping the public their favourites, at the time of writing nothing, except that Mr. B. G. Kher will be the Chief Minister, is known definitely about the formation of the Congress Ministry. By the time these lines are in print the Congress leader would have seen the Governor and discussed the question of the formation of a Ministry. However it goes without saying that so far as the Ministry is concerned, Mr. Kher is by this time in possession of the Congress recommendations for office, and must have submitted the names of his suggested colleagues to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for his final o.k.

'En passant'. I think it will be really adding insult to injury to serve a notice on the interim Ministers to quit the Government bungalows in Poona which they are occupying. I should like Mr. Kher to be magnanimous and leave the 'inerims' in full possession of the Government bungalows for a while so they may be able to brood, without disturbance, (continuity being essential in such cases) over their 'programme'.

It is understood that the Cabinet will be fully representative of all interests and, as far as possible, of all communities. I should hardly call it fully representative if it did not include a woman. In fact I do not see any reason why it should not include more than one. The status of women in this country is a crying shame. The complete emancipation of women, is just as important as the attainment of Swaraj. Without the former the latter would remain a far cry. All the hundred and one liabilities, economic, social and religious, under which a woman suffers should be removed with as much determination as the imperialist parasites. And, when all is said and done, a man has but a superficial idea of the needs, grievances and interests of a woman. Of course he talks just as patronisingly about the welfare of women as an Englishman talks condescendingly about the welfare of the Indian masses. Barring rare exceptions there is as much real feeling in the one as in the other. No, sir, that would not do. In a Congress Cabinet, if it is to be a fully representative one, let a woman represent the interests of women. And I can think of no better person for the job than Mrs. Hansa Mehta. It is hardly necessary for me to say what Mrs. Mehta stands for, what she has done in the cause of women, children and the national movement or how charming and gentle she is Being a Bombayite you jolly, well, ought to know. If you do not, well, in these days of Lady Moonsoon it does not take long to get drowned. Goodbye and 'bon voyage'.

DEMAND FOR LANDS FOR SCHEDULED CLASSES

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, July 16.

Mr. R. R. Bhole, Member, Independent Labour Party in the Bombay Assembly, has given notice of the following resolution:

"The House recommends to Government that forest lands be awarded on 99 years' lease to members of the scheduled castes, who have little or no lands for subsistance near their villages. These lands must be sufficient enough for their subsistance and must be assessed on the usual revenue basis".

Nizam-Madras Dispute Over Tungabhadra Waters

(From Our Correspondent)

SECUNDERABAD, July 15.

The question of the Tungabhadra project which has been pending for a long time may probably be settled earlier in view of the favourable discussions held to-day between the Hyderabad and Madras Governments over the sharing of the water.

Mr. Dowley, Chief Engineer and Rao Bahadur Ayyadorai Iyer represented the Madras Government while Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, and Nawab Ahsanyar Jung Bahadur assisted by Mr. Gopalan.

REPRESENTED THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT

The Conference discussed various points and it is believed has made much progress towards the solution of the problem and adjourned for Saturday when the final stage would be reached.

A communique on behalf of the authorities is expected to be issued in this connection.

FRONTIER POLICY CONFABULATIONS END?

SIMLA, July 16.

Sir George Cunningham, the Governor of the North West Frontier Province, who has been spending a couple of days with Mr. C. O P. Parsons, acting Secretary of the External Affairs Department, is leaving Simla tomorrow night for Nathiagalli. General Coleridge, G O. C. Waziristan, has already left Simla and returned to Razmak.—A. P

(It will be recalled that both of the above high officials of the Frontier held discussions with the Viceroy at Simla regarding the future of the Government's Frontier Policy)

Burma Legislatures To Meet On Aug. 17

RANGOON, July 14.

Two notifications of the Government of Burma, Judicial Department, have been issed.

By the first notification His Excellency the Governor has summoned under Section 18 of the Government of Burma Act the Senate to meet at Rangoon on Tuesday (August 17) next.

The second notification says that His Excellency has called the House of Representatives also to meet on the same day at Rangoon.—United Press

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"Elections Created New Self-Confidence"

STREET-CORNER MEETINGS TO LINK MASS STRUGGLE WITH WORK IN LEGISLATURES URGED

A joint session of the members of the B.P.C.C. and members of all the Councils of the District Congress Committees in the Congress Province of Bombay, was held on Saturday evening at the Congress House, with Mr. K. F. Nariman in the chair.

Mr. S. K. Patil, the General Secretary, dwelt briefly on the activities of the Congress, since August 16, 1936, when the last session was held. "For the first time in the Congress history", he said, the Indian National Congress had decided officially to run these elections, and thereby demonstrate their hold on the masses in this country." The results of the last elections had created a new self-confidence among Congress workers, and the speaker was sure that, in future elections of that kind, the Congress would demonstrate better strength and solidarity.

TALUQ COMMITTEES

The enrolment of the Congress members after the election had not been as brisk as it should have been. But, during the National Week in April, he said, in all the seven wards, they had made about 5,000 Congress members. Amendments, he said, had been made to the Constitution, providing for the establishment of Taluq Congress Committees, and he hoped that District Congress Committee would give their serious attention to the establishment of such Committees.

In accordance with the instructions of the Congress President and the Working Committee, regarding the proposed Muslim Mass Contact, a special Mass Contact Sub-Committee, with a very strong and representative personnel had been appointed. The Committee had started its work in right earnest, and the speaker was sure that the near future would see the fruits of their labours. He concluded his speech with an appeal to all, to help the Committee in every possible way.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were then passed:—

"Resolved that it be recommended to the B.P.C.C., to direct the District Congress Committee, with a preponderant Labour population, to get into touch with Trade Unions in their areas, with a view to develop more direct and live contact with the problems of the working class, and to co-operate in the struggle for the redress of their grievances, and to secure for them their immediate demands, as, in the opinion of this Conference, that is the surest means of enlisting their active participation in the Congress and the struggle for complete Independence."

"Resolved that it be recommended to the B.P.C.C., that a Committee consisting of the representatives of the B.P.C.C., the District Congress Committees and the B.P.T.U.C., be constituted to draw up representations to the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Congress, and to draw its attention to the immediate problems that require legislative action."

"This Conference reiterates the Congress resolve to prevent the inauguration of the Federation contemplated by the Government of India Act, 1935, and declares its considered opinion that all activities of the Congress Parties in the Provincial Legislatures, whether in office or outside it, should be directed to bring about an early suspension of the Provincial Constitution, as an effective means of achieving that end."

"This Conference declares that it should be the task of the Congress Ministries, wherever formed, to put into immediate effect, the agrarian and labour programme of the Congress, as outlined in the Congress Election Manifesto, and the Karachi and Faizpur Resolutions of the Congress, as well as release of all political prisoners and detenus, withdraw all restrictions imposed on political and labour workers, and repeal all repressive laws which constitute a standing menace to the democratic rights and civil liberties of the people, and, for this purpose, this Conference recommends to the B.P.C.C., that it should direct the District Congress Committees, to organise day-to-day meetings at every corner, to popularise the programme put forward in the election manifesto, and the Wardha resolution, and thus link the mass struggle with the work inside the legislatures."

This was passed with Mr. Hatisingh's amendment.

OUT OF ORDER

A resolution, that the decision of the Working Committee at Wardha, on the Office Acceptance question, was undemocratic and should not have been taken without the concurrence of A.I.C.C., was ruled out of order by the President.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Mr. B. G. Bhandarker's resolution, as amended and carried, read as follows:—

"This joint session recommends to the B.P.C.C. that while selecting the candidates for the Corporation, efforts should be made to secure the maximum co-operation of the Trade Unionists in the City."

A resolution proposed by Mr. I. G. Thakkar, requesting Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Nariman and the Press to stop the controversy about the election of leadership of Congress Party in Assembly was passed.

Dr. M. M. A. DUBASH, M.B., B.S., M.C.P.S., D.O. (Bom.), D.O.M.S, (Lond.), D.O. (Oxon).

Dr. Dubash (the Grant Medical College and Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital), having worked under Sir Jamshedji Duggan, C.I.E., Superintendent and Professor of Ophthalmology, came here and having worked in different ophthalmic Hospitals in London passed the D.O.M.S. (Lond.) in February last. Subsequently he went to Oxford and took the D. O. (Oxon) in June. He is returning to India after an extensive tour on the Continent where he will study the latest methods followed in different eye-clinics.

Dr. Dubash who worked as a surgeon of the Parsee Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, continued his activities with the Home Brigade also; and was attached as a Surgeon to the East Ham Division of No. 1. The Prince of Wales District.

Bangalore Supports Office Acceptance

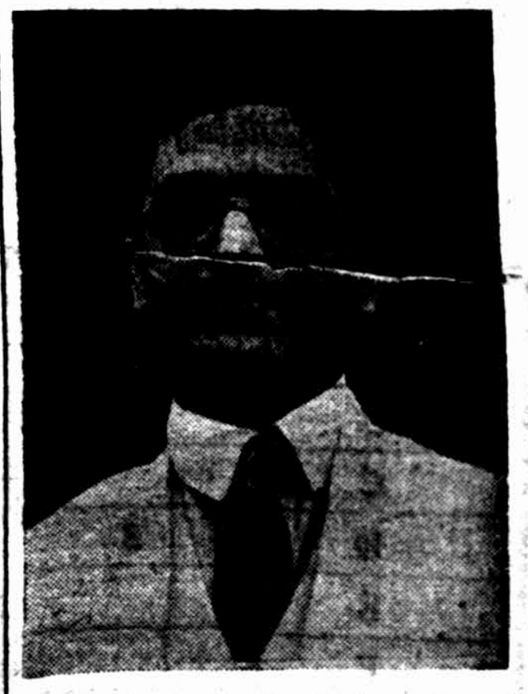
(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

A well-attended public meeting of the citizens of Bangalore was held on Tuesday last under the presidentship of Mr. K. T. Bashyam to express satisfaction at the recent decision of the Congress to accept office.

Speakers hoped that the freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom of assembly were sure to come into existance under Congress Government.

This public meeting had been organised with the premission of the Government.



Mr. M. C. Chagla is elected to the Bombay University Senate by the Faculty of Law.

NAVAL TREATY

Extended To Germany And Russia

LONDON, July 17.

Provisions of the London Naval Treaty were extended to Germany and Russia to-day when the British-German and British-Russian bilateral naval agreements were signed in London.

Agreements provide for the interchange of information regarding the building intentions and qualitative limitation of warships.

CAUSE OF SIGNING TREATY

Naval agreements have been signed as a result of German and Russian acquiescence to the London Naval Treaty of 1936, after each stipulated that the other should sign. Certain deviations, however have been made from the 1936 Treaty to meet the special requirements of Germany and Soviet Russia. Thus the Anglo-Soviet agreement allows certain reservations in respect of the Soviet position in the Far East, which are briefly summarisable as Soviet freedom from the obligation of furnishing information in regard to their naval vessels constructed and employed in the Far East, and permission to depart from the Treaty qualitative restrictions in the Far East without recourse to the procedure contemplated under Article 25 of the London Treaty.

In view of practical considerations the Soviet will be permitted to arm seven new cruisers with 7.1 inch guns instead of 6 inch guns.

SECOND READING

The second reading of the London Naval Treaty is being taken in the House of Commons, on July 20, and it is hoped that ratification will be possible before July 31, upon which the Anglo-German and Anglo-Russian agreements, as ratified will, come into force. Britain will now resume conversations with the Scandinavian countries, Turkey and Poland, with a view to signature of similar bilateral treaties.—Reuter's Special

Gondal Maharaja's Escape In Accident

(From Our Correspondent.)

BILKHA, July 17.

The Maharaja of Gondal escaped a serious, accident last Monday. After completing his office work he was driving for a tour round the city in horse carriage. Near the bridge of river Gondali a motor car dashed roughly with the horse of the gharry breaking its two fore-legs causing much bleeding. The Maharaja got down quite quietly without injury and later ordered food to be distributed to the poor for a week as thanks-giving.

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Spain's Noble Self-Sacrifice

If Franco Won Hands Of Clock Of Progress Would Be Put Back

BOMBAY'S SYMPATHY: VOLUNTEERS GO ROUND MAKING HANDSOME COLLECTIONS

"Every victory of human progress, every victory of Liberty, is a victory not only for the parties but for the whole world. Those who are against tyranny, against oppression, against violence of any kind must range themselves on the side of the Spanish people. Thus declared Mr. M. C. Chagla presiding over the Spain day meeting, at the Jinnah Hall on Saturday evening.

VOLUNTEERS' BUSY DAY

In order to express the solidarity of the Indian people with the Spanish sufferers and to make collections towards the Spain-India Fund, the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation observed the Spain Day on Saturday, which happens to be the anniversary of the commencement of the Spanish conflict. Lady volunteers went round the city schools and colleges, and sold copies of a poem entitled "On Liberty" composed by Harindranath Chattopadhyaya.

ENCOURAGING RESPONSE

An encouraging collection is stated to have been made. The amount collected will be dispatched to the Spain-India Committee. London, to meet the cost of equipping an ambulance to be sent to Spain.

In the evening a meeting was held with Mr. Chagla in the chair when an appeal for more funds was made.

In the course of his speech Mr. Chagla described the character of the Government against which this revolt had been started. It was a Democratic Government duly elected by the votes of the people. The Government had received no subsidies or aid to enable them to come into power. They were not a band of Communists and they were only pledged to carry out legislation which in England would be considered quite moderate.

WHO STARTED TROUBLE?

The trouble in Spain had been started by Feudal Lords and reactionary churchmen under the leadership of Franco, one of the Generals of the Foreign Legion. The battle in Spain was not between two sections of the Spanish people, but between the whole of the toiling masses of Spain on the one hand and mercenary Moors and the hordes of Hitler and Mussolini on the other.

Continuing, Mr. Chagla said, that the issues involved were neither local nor peculiar to Spain. They were vital to the whole of human civilisation, especially in a world where Society and people have been knit together by the overriding Forces of Economics. Liberty is One and Indivisible.

Mr. Chagla referred to a book "Behind the Barricades of Spain" written by the special correspondent of the 'News Chronicle' which showed that if there was any subsidy at all it was not being given by Russia but by the Fascist Powers. If Franco won, the hands of the clock of progress would be put back. He would bring back the rule of tyranny and oppression.

SPAIN'S NOBLE SELF-SACRIFICE

History had never shown a finer example of human courage and human self-sacrifice than what was being displayed by the people of Spain. Even cynics were bound to admit that there was at least one place in the world where the people could rise above themselves and show that they could suffer and die for a noble cause.

It may be that our hands are tied and we may be powerless, yet it was our duty to sympathise with the people of Spain and try to alleviate their suffering. Mr. Chagla ended with a call to the Indian people to range themselves on the side of the people of Spain, who were desperately fighting for their Liberty.

The next speaker said that there was no need to dilate upon the tragedy that was being enacted in Spain; but he had one word to say about the League Powers and their policy of Non-intervention. This concert of Powers which was made with a view to safeguard Democracy was betraying Democracy. Instead of allying themselves with the greater Democracy of Soviet Russia, they were collaborating with the international gangsterdom of Fascism. These same powers had but recently thrown Abyssinia to the Italian wolves, and to-day they were yielding in the same way before Franco's marauders. Democracy was in full retreat before the forces of international Fascism.

IN DEFENCE OF DEMOCRACY

The Spanish people were fighting to maintain the culture, the civilisation and the progress that had been achieved by ages of trial and tribulation. They were fighting in defence of the democratic right of people to live as they liked, to be ruled as they liked, and he who refused to help them in this struggle would help the dark forces of reaction to submerge the world.

Mr. A. E. Shohet moved that "This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Union, congratulates the people of Spain on their gallant and heroic struggle in defence of Liberty against the brutal and reactionary forces of Fascism. It appeals to the people of Bombay to subscribe their mite for supplying medical aid to the suffering people of Spain, and to forward their contributions to the Spain-India Aid Committee, London.

After Messrs S. Batliwala, Sushil Daru and Yusuf Calcuttawala had addressed the meeting in support of the resolution, it was passed unanimously.

The forthcoming session of the Baroda State Legislative Assembly will commence from 26th July under the presidentship of the Acting Dewan, Col. Kumar Shivrajsingh.—United Press.

CONGRESS COUNCILLORS WALK OUT

Protest Against Dewan's Speech In Bangalore Municipality

BANGALORE, July 17.

Three Congress councillors including the Vice-President of the city Municipality staged a walk-out this afternoon when a resolution moved by one of them to wit "This council views with regret the speech made by Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan, at Closepet, in particular, the unwarranted and undignified reference therein to the members of the local bodies in the state" was disallowed by the president on the ground that due notice was not given.

(The reference is to the Dewan's speech at the opening of the Closepet water-works on July 15 wherein he strongly deprecated the introduction of party politics in the municipalities and also referred to the presence in the public bodies of disgruntled men whose sole aim was personal distinction, measured by attention paid to them by press and asked the councils not to encourage such persons).—A. P.

Ministers Prepare For Taking Charge

MADRAS: July 16.

Some of the Ministers, who were called upon to accept Ministership at short notice, are leaving Madras to attend to their private affairs They will be returning to Madras on July 21.

So the regular administrative work of the Ministers will begin on July 21 when the Secretaries of Government will arrive with files and records.

The Ministers will immediately proceed to study the budget prepared by Government and draft bills to be placed before the Legislative Assembly in pursuance of their policy.—United Press.

QUESTION OF SALARIES FOR PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

MADRAS: July 16.

The Parliamentary Secretaries, it is stated, will not be entitled to draw salaries until the disability against a number of Legislature holding office of profit under the Crown is removed, announced the Premier in the Assembly yesterday

A Bill exempting Parliamentary Secretaries from disqualification under the Government of India Act will be introduced at the next session

LABOUR PROBLEM

Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour and Industries it is understood, is considering means by which a uniform policy with regard to the betterment of Labour conditions in different provinces may be evolved It is expected that the idea may take a definite shape ere long.—A P

"NATIONALISTS" TO AMALGAMATE WITH CONGRESS?

YEOTMAL, July 17.

Mr. M. S. Aney has issued the following notice under instructions from Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, President of the Congress Nationalist Party:—

An emergent joint meeting of the Executive Committee and Central Assembly members of the Congress Nationalist Party is to be held at 3 p.m. on 31st July, 1937. at the Vice-Chancellor's lodge, Benares Hindu University, to consider the proposals of amalgamation of its Assembly group with the Congress Party and the general future programme of the Party.—United Press.

TOLL OF VICTIMS MOUNTING UP

(Continued from page 18)

out and suffered only slight bruises. Both are in hospital."

ARRANGEMENTS IN HOSPITAL

A Ranchi, message says:—"A telephone message received by Government this afternoon from the Commissioner of Patna states that up to 12-30 p.m. eight bodies were taken out from the wreckage and there are still some left. Sixty or 70 injured persons have been sent to hospital, some of whom died on the way or in hospital. Very good arrangements for treatment of the injured have been made at the Patna General Hospital, about 20 miles from the scene of accident. Railway engineers and superintendent of Railway Police reached the spot promptly. They received great help from authorities of the Bihta Sugar Mill, Seva Samiti Boy Scouts and Congress workers who have been very active in rendering assistance.—A.P.

SABOTAGE SUSPECTED

CALCUTTA, July 17.

The Agent, E. I. R. and other prominent officials are proceeding to the scene of the rail disaster to-night. While the cause is still not ascertainable, it is suggested that there was a malicious attempt to wreck the train, the torn up lines indicating that they had been tampered with.

SINGLE-LINE WORKING.

The Divisional Superintendent, Dinapore, E. I. Rly., wires under date July 17:—Regarding the accident to 18 Down express which happened at Bihta this morning, the number of passengers injured is about 65 and killed about 80. Single-line working by the up-line is expected to be resumed by about 21/00 hours to-day. 16-Down express and 6-Down mails are being run via the main line.—A. P.

88 BODIES SENT TO PATNA

PATNA, July 17.

The platform of the Patna Station presented a ghastly scene this afternoon when 88 dead bodies were brought down from Bitha, the place of the terrible derailment of 18 Down Punjab Express and put in two rows on the platform side by side. Of the dead 50 per cent appear to be Mohamedans while among the Hindus the majority were Punjabis. Six women and two children were found among them.

It is feared that one of two telescoped bogies which are not yet separated contain several more dead bodies.

Arrangements are being made by prominent Mohamedans and Congressmen to dispose of the dead bodies according to the Hindu and Muslim rites.—United Press.

WHAT LAHORE BOOKING SHOWS

LAHORE, July 17.

Enquiries made from the local Railway authorities about the Howrah Express which met with an accident at Bitha show that on July 15 only four tickets were sold at Lahore for stations beyond Bitha, one Inter Class and three Third Class There was no higher class booking.—United Press.

Casualties In Kisan-Villagers Clash

RANCHI, July 17

A report has been received by Government from the District Magistrate of Gaya stating that a serious riot occurred near the Sonbhadra Arwal Police station. A party of Kisans went to take possession of certain Bakasht lands which had been sold in auction about ten years ago. They started to plough the land and were opposed by a party of the villagers and a fight took place. One of the tenants died by gun shot injuries. Others have also been injured.—A. P.

"Historic Occasion"

(Continued from Page 16)

it. By the end of the hour the communique was ready.

Once again the Governor seems to have talked freely with Sjt. Kher and they seemed to have come closer to each other and perfect understanding prevailed They discussed more things than the Constitutional Question or the Ministry formation. They had a very pleasant conversation, and f that is in any indication one can take it for granted that a hitch between the Congress Premier and Lord Brabourne will seldom if ever arise before he leaves the Presidency in September. As to what might happen under Mr. Lumley, one cannot say now. Mr. B. G. Kher and Mr. Dongre who accompanied the former to Government House came back to Har Nivas, at about five. The leader was all smiles and was congratulated by all those present. He said he was aware of the great responsibility that he had undertaken and completely depended on the co-operation and good-will of his colleagues and members of his Party, in making the Congress Ministry the ideal Ministry that Mahatma Gandhi had envisaged. There was no doubt that it was a great occasion and there was jubilation, as there ought to be Congressmen were also aware of the great responsibility that they had undertaken.

"HISTORIC OCCASION."

As to what Lord Brabourne, reported to be one of the most amiable gentlemen, thought of B. G. Kher's agreeing to form the Ministry the following conversation at Government House should prove. With his hands tied behind and a happy smile over his face, Lord Brabourne asked a visitor to Government House, "Is it not an historic occasion"? The visitor promptly replied that it undoubtedly was an historic occasion. Like Mr. Satyamurti, Lord Brabourne must have declared to his friends: "I am a very happy man to-day".

Mr. B. G. Kher saw Sjt. Shankerrao Deo, Gangadharrao Deshpande, Achut Patwardhan, N. V. Gadgil and others. After his arrival from Government House and told them what had transpired between him and the Governor. He later met the Congress Legislators at Boat House Road, and discussed with them the work before the Party meeting to-morrow.

I forgot to add that Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, had been persuaded to agree to be on the Ministry, and he personally came down to Poona, this morning, and had a discussion with Mr. Kher, who told me that he had decided to have ten Parliamentary Secretaries to help the members in carrying out the work.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES

As regards the allowances about which I had wired in the morning I am informed that they would be any day less than the salaries and not the same that Ministers were receiving before.

From discussions that I have had with Congress Leaders in Poona I am able to state that they have discussed among themselves the three issues that Sjt. Kher raised before the Governor and the latter's reply, and they have found that it is possible for the Ministry to undo what had been done. It is possible they might succeed in their attempt to undo the same not before long.

FOLLOWING MAHATMA'S NOBLE IDEAL

Kher On His "Great Responsibility"

POONA, July 17.

"We are launching on a great experiment, as Mahatma Gandhi has already said. He has set up a high and noble ideal for Ministers to follow, and it will always be my endeavour to reach as near to it as possible," declared Mr. Kher, interviewed by the Associated Press after return from Government House. He added, "we have undertaken a great responsibility to-day. It is only with the wholehearted co-operation of my colleagues in the Cabinet and all the members of my party and the goodwill of members of the legislatures, that I can discharge my duties satisfactorily. I rely on the active co-operation of every Congressman, the good wishes of the people of all communities, and the willing and voluntary assistance of all public workers.

"Our strength will depend on the strength of Congress outside, and the extent of good that we can accomplish in the leg slatures will depend on the work that is carried on in the interests of the poverty-stricken masses outside by Congress workers."—A. P.

KHER CONFERS WITH LEADERS

"Launching On Great Experiment"

POONA, July 17.

Mr. B. G. Kher arrived all smiles from Government House after two hours' interview with the Governor, and was greeted warmly by Congress leaders awaiting his arrival at his residence on Bombay Road. All present warmly congratulated Bombay's new Premier.

Mr. Kher later went to Mr. Shankarrao Deo's place where he discussed with leaders future plans and also the appointment of Parliamentary Secretaries, who will be not less than seven and not more than ten, and will include Mr. Gupte from Poona and Mr. M. P. Patel from Belgaum.

SALARIES.

It is stated that the Ministers' salaries will be Rs. 500 monthly plus house and car allowances. The Secretaries salaries will be Rs. 250 plus Rs. 150 the total not to exceed Rs. 400.

The new Ministers will be sworn in at 11 a.m. on July 19 at Government House, Ganeshkhind.

"GREAT EXPERIMENT."

"We are launching on a great experiment, as Mahatma Gandhi has already said. He has set up a high and noble ideal for Ministers to follow, and it will always be my endeavour to reach as near to it as possible", declared Mr. Kher interviewed by the Associated Press after return from Government House. He added, "We have undertaken a great responsibility to-day."—A. P.

ABUL KALAM'S ARRIVAL AWAITED

POONA, July 17.

Mr. B. G. Kher is interviewing the Governor at 2-30 p. m. to-day.

It is understood that he will submit the list of names of the Ministry which will consist of seven members. It is understood. that Mr. Kher's Cabinet will include the following among others Mr. Morarjee Desai, Mr. Lathe, Mr. Kolse Patil, and Dr. Gilder. Mr. Nurie's name is mentioned as the Muslim member but it is not decided. The Ministers will take the oath of office on Monday and probably will sit on the Treasury benches when the Assembly commences. There will be Parliamentary Secretaries.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is arriving in Poona to-morrow when the decision regarding the Muslim member of the Cabinet will be taken.—A. P.

GOVERNOR GIVES EXPLANATION

POONA: July 16.

Mr. Kher's interview with His Excellency the Governor lasted three hours in the course of which they are understood to have discussed three points raised by Mr. Kher, namely, (1) nominations to the Upper House; (2) the appointment of the Advocate-General; and, (3) the appointment of the Public Service Commission.

GOVERNOR'S EXPLANATION

The Governor is understood to have assured Mr. Kher that these were done in the course of usual official routine work and were not intended to militate against any Party. For instance the nominations to the Upper House had been fixed as early as April 1. He would welcome suggestions from Mr. Kher as to how to get over this difficulty.

As regards the appointment of the Advocate-General, the Governor pointed out that he merely continued the previous incumbent.

Regarding the Public Services Commission His Excellency is reported to have drawn Mr. Kher's attention to the rule that there should be a majority of officials in the Commission.

TO CONSULT COLLEAGUES

Mr. Kher told His Excellency that he would consider His Excellency's arguments in consultation with his colleagues and give him his reply to-morrow.

Mr. Kher drove straight from Government House to Mr. Shankarrao Deo's residence, where he is now consulting his Party members and other Congress colleagues.

Mr. Kher is expected to resume his conversations with the Governor to-morrow.—A. P.

New Govt.'s Whip In Assembly

SIMLA, July 13.

Sir Satyacharan Mukherjee, Deputy Whip of the Government in the Central Assembly, has resigned his membership and has been nominated to the Council of State.

Mr. H. K. Mitra has been nominated to the Central Assembly in Sir Satyacharan's place.—United Press.

Australians Beaten In Rugby Test

SYDNEY, July 17.

The Springboks beat Australia in the second Rugby Test match by 26 points to 17 before a crowd of 30 thousand in ideal conditions. At half-time Springboks led by 26 points to six. Australia were superior in the second half despite the loss of their captain, Cyril Towers.—Reuter.

Chhindwara Muslims Asked To Join Congress

(From A Correspondent.)

CHHINDWARA, July 17.

Under the presidentship of Comrade Abdul Majid Khan Azad, President of the local Congress Socilist Party a meeting was held in the Town Hall, yesterday. Maulvi Asrarul Haq and Maulvi Muftee Riyasat Hussain delivered stirring speeches exhorting Musalmans to join the Congress in freedom's battle. The speeches created galvanizing enthusiasm.

(Continued from Col. 4.)

the self-sacrifice and patriotism shown by Doctor N. B. Khare, Chief Minister, and deciding to present an address to him and his colleagues as a token of this appreciation.

It was further resolved that on the day address would be presented the Municipal schools and offices should remain closed.—United Press.

C. P. MINISTERS

To Draw Rs. 500 Salary And Rs. 600 As Allowances

NAGPUR, July 16.

A "Gazette" notification states that the Governor has appointed Khan Bahadur Syed Hafazatali, M.L.A., t oact as the Speaker of the C. P. Legislative Assembly, the first session, of which will meet on July 30, pending the election of a Speaker and Deputy Speaker by the House.

MINISTERS' SALARIES.

Another notification says that members of the Council of Ministers will draw a monthly salary of Rs. 500 plus Rs. 600 in the form of allowances (Car and house rent) each, till the salaries are determined by an act of the Provincial Legislature.—A. P.

Parliamentary Secretaries In C. P.

NAGPUR, July 16.

The Secretary of the Congress Assembly Party has announced that a meeting of the Congress members of the Legislature will be held on July 30 at the residence of Dr. Khare, leader of the Party and Premier.

It is understood that the question of appointing Parliamentary Secretaries to the Ministers will be settled at the meeting.—A. P.

C. P. MINISTRY TO FIGHT UNEMPLOYMENT

Economic Plans Include Tax On Luxuries

NAGPUR, July 17.

The plans for granting relief to the tenantry, effecting rigid economy in the administration and taxation on luxuries are being discussed by the C. P. Ministry and will be released to the Press in a fortnight's time. The Ministry will also devise the best methods for exploiting the huge mineral deposits with a view to promote industrialisaton and relieve unemployment. -- United Press.

Workers Congratulate Giri

GONDIA, July 17.

The B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union (local branch) at its meeting held to-day passed the following resolution:—

"This branch congratulates Mr. V. V. Giri, President of the B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union, on his appointment as Minister to the Congress Government of Madras. The workers are much delighted and rejoiced at the news".—United Press.

Interim Speaker And President Sworn-In

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 17.

Rao Bahadur Chitale and Professor Davar who have been appointed interim Speaker and President of the Bombay Assembly and Council respectively to conduct the business of the House until elections of Speaker, Deputy Speaker and President and Deputy President were sworn in before His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at the Government House at 12 noon. The ceremony which was quite formal lasted for only five minutes.

NAGPUR TO HONOUR CONGRESS MINISTRY

NAGPUR, July 17.

At to-day's meeting of the Nagpur Municipal Committee with Rao Saheb Fulay, Vice-President, in the chair, a resolution was unanimously carried placing on record its sincere appreciation of

(Continued in Col. 3.)

Mahatma's Instrument Of Instructions

How Congress Cabinet Must Function

TOWARDS GOAL OF INDEPENDENCE

Ministers Can Lawfully Use Act To Thwart Intentions Of Its Framers

Writing in "Harijan" under the caption: "Congress Ministers," Mahatma Gandhi says:—

"This office acceptance is not intended to work the Act anyhow. In the prosecution by the Congress of its goal of Complete Independence, it is a serious attempt on the one hand to avoid a bloody revolution and on the other hand, to avoid mass Civil Disobedience on a scale hitherto unattempted."

He observes that the Government of India Act is universally regarded as wholly unsatisfactory for achieving India's freedom. But it is possible to replace the rule of the sword by the rule of the majority.

He declares that the Congress objective can easily be achieved by lawfully using the Act in a manner not expected by them (the framers) and by refraining from using it in the way intended by them.

Work Towards Congress Goal

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

Since the Working Committee and other Congressmen have allowed themselves to be influenced by my opinion on the office issue, it is perhaps due to the public for me to explain my conception of office acceptance and what is possible to do in terms of the Congress election manifesto I need offer no apology for crossing the self-imposed limit in the conduct of "Harijan." The reason is obvious. The Government of India Act is universally regarded as wholly unsatisfactory for achieving India's freedom. But it is possible to construe it as an attempt, however limited and feeble, to replace the rule of the sword by the rule of the majority. The creation of the big electorate of three crores of men and women and the placing of wide powers in their hands cannot be described by any other name. Underlying it is the hope that what has been imposed upon us we shall get to like, i.e., we shall really regard our exploitation as a blessing in the end. The hope may be frustrated if the representatives of the thirty million voters have a faith in their own and are intelligent enough to use the powers (including the holding of offices) placed in their hands for the purpose of thwarting the assumed intention of the framers of the Act. And this can be easily done by lawfully using the Act in a manner not expected by them and by refraining from using it in the way intended by them.

GOAL OF PROHIBITION

Thus the ministries may enforce immediate prohibition by making education self-supporting instead of paying for it from the liquor revenue. This may appear a startling proposition, but I hold it perfectly feasible and eminently reasonable. The jails may be turned into reformatories and workshops. They should be self-supporting and educational instead of being spending and punitive departments. In accordance with the Irwin-Gandhi Pact of which only the Salt Clause remains still alive, salt should be free for the poor man, but it is not; it can now be free in Congress Provinces at least. All purchases of cloth should be in khadi. The attention should now be devoted more to the villages and the peasantry than to the cities. These are but illustrations taken at random. They are perfectly lawful, and yet not one of them has as yet even been attempted

Then the personal behaviour of ministers. How will Congress ministers discharge themselves? Their Chief, the President of the Congress, travels third class. Will they travel first? The President is satisfied with a course khadi 'dhoti,' 'kurta' and waistcoat. Will the ministers require the Western style and expenditure on the Western scale? Congressmen have for the past seventeen years disciplined themselves in rigorous simplicity. The nation will expect the ministers to introduce that simplicity in the administration of their provinces. They will not be ashamed of it, they will be proud of it. We are the poorest nation on earth, many millions living in semi-starvation. Its representatives dare not liv in a style and manner out of all correspondence with their electors. The Englishmen coming as conquerors and rulers set up a standard of living which took no account whatsoever of the helpless conquered. If the ministers will simply refrain from copying the Governors and the secured Civil Service, they will have shown the marked contrast that exists between the Congress mentality and theirs. Truly there can be no partnership between them and us even as there can be none between a giant and a dwarf.

ECONOMY AND SIMPLICITY

Lest Congressmen should think that they have a monopoly of simplicity and that they erred in 1920 in doing away with the trousers and the chair, let me cite the examples of Aboobaker and Omar Rama and Krishna are prehistoric names. I may not use these names as examples. History tells us of Pratap and Shivaji living in uttermost simplicity. But opinion may be divided as to what they did when they had power. There is no division of opinion about the Prophet. Aboobaker and Omar. They had the riches of the world at their feet. It will be difficult to find a historical parallel to match their rigorous life. Omar would not brook the idea of his lieutenants in distant provinces using anything but coarse cloth and coarse flour. The Congress ministers, if they will retain the simplicity and economy they have inherited since 1920, will save thousands of rupees, will give hope to the poor and probably change the tone of the Services. It is hardly necessary for me to point out that simplicity does not mean shoddiness. There is a beauty and an art in simplicity which he who runs may see. It does not require money to be neat, clean and dignified. Pomp and pageantry are often synonymous with vulgarity.

This unostentatious work must be the prelude to demonstrating the utter insufficiency of the Act to meet the wishes of the people and the determination to end it.

NO DISTINCTIONS

The English Press has been at pains to divide India into Hindu and Muslim. The Congress majority provinces have been dubbed Hindu, the other five Muslim. That this is demonstrably false has not worried them. My great hope is that the ministers in the six provinces will so manage them as to disarm all suspicion. They will show their Muslim colleagues that they know no distinction between Hindu, Muslim Christian or Sikh or Parsi. Nor will they know any distinction between high caste and low caste Hindu They will demonstrate in every action of theirs that with them all are the sons of the soil among whom there is no one low and no one high. Poverty and climate are common to all without distinction. The major problems are identical for all of them And whilst, so far as we can judge from actions the goal of the English system is wholly different from ours, the men and women representing the two goals belong to the same human family. They will now be thrown together as they never have been before. If the human reading that I have given to the Act is correct, the two parties meet together, each with its own history, background and goal, to convert on another.

NON-VINLENT APPROACH

Corporations are wooden and soulless but not those who work them or use them. If the Englishmen or Anglicized Indians can but see the Indian which is the Congress viewpoint, the battle is won by the Congress and Complete Independence will come to us without shedding a drop of blood. This is what I call the non-violent approach. It may be foolish, visionary, impractical: nevertheless it is best that Congressmen, other Indians and Englishmen should know it. Thi office acceptance is not intended to work the Act anyhow. In the prosecution by the Congress of its goal of Complete Independence, it is a serious attempt on the one hand to avoid a bloody revolution and on the other to avoid mass civil disobedience on a scale hitherto not attempted. May God bless it.

An interesting snapshot of Mr. Kallenbach, Gandhiji's South African friend, taken at Shevgaon

MAHATMA AND CONGRESS CABINETS

WARDHAGANJ, July 16.

Mr. Mahadeo Desai wires as follows:—

"In this week's issue of the "Harijan" to be published tomorrow Gandhiji has written an important article entitled "Congress Ministries", which should interest all Congress Ministers and members of the Legislatures. In writing this article he has deliberately crossed his self-imposed limit, as he could not be silent at this important juncture in the country's history. In the article he explains his conception of office acceptance and what is possible to do in terms of Congress Election Manifesto The article will not bear a press summary. Our Ministers and Legislators should read it in full."—A. P.

RAJEN BABU IN CALCUTTA

Prospects Of Ministry Formation

CUTTACK, July 17.

Babu Rajendra Prasad arrived here this morning and had consultations with Congressmen. Discussions which started at 9 o'clock centred round the personnel of ministry, the final decision regarding which will be known by evening.

It is believed that the personnel selected at a meeting of the party in March might be approved, while there is a suggestion to include Pandit Nilakanta Das, a member of the Central Assembly or representative of his group in the Cabinet. Pandit Nilakanta Das and Dibakar Patnaik are arriving here this afternoon, when discussions will be resumed.—A. P.

MUSLIMS AND ORISSA CABINET

CUTTACK, July 16.

A meeting of Muslims passed a resolution that a deputation of representative Muslims of Orissa should wait on Babu Rajendra Prasad, who is arriving to-morrow and Mr. Bishwanath Das, leader of the Congress Party, for expressing its concern over the attitude of the Congress Assembly Party towards the claim of Muslims in the Cabinet.

The meeting also passed a resolution appealing to the Governor to exercise his Special Powers and responsibilities in selecting a Muslim for the Cabinet, if the Congress Party refuses to include any one from the communi" —A.P.

ARAB DEMANDS FLOUTED

Delhi Muslims Condemn Palestine Report

AHMEDABAD: July 16.

A meeting of Muslims held at the Jumma Masjid, after Friday prayers, passed a resolution protesting against the report of the Royal Commission on Palestine as it contemplated the perpetuation of British Mandate, thereby flouting the demands of the Arabs and wounding the feelings of Muslims throughout the world.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON UNCHANGED

Silver Better But Gold Easy And Wheat Firm

BOMBAY, July 17

On Saturday cross rates ruled easy.

NEW YORK COTTON UNCHANGED

New York cotton prices fluctuated within a narrow range and closed unchanged.

SILVER BETTER

London gold was easy but silver was better.

WHEAT FIRM

Wheat was firm but Jute and linseed were quiet.

The London Stock Exchange was closed. Wall Street was easy.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937

New York, July 17

Previous closing	12.02
To-day's opening	12.04
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	12.02
Difference	unchanged

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 17

Previous closing	6.66
To-day's opening	6.70
Difference	+04
To-day's closing	6.68
Difference	+02

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 210-4
New April May	Rs. 222-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 17

Cotton appeared to have settled down after the recent purge with the result that to-day's movements were narrow and very restricted with traders adopting waiting policy.

Trading in October commenced at 12.04 i.e. 2 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on scattered buying influenced by steadiness of Liverpool but later lost ground on liquidation and foreign selling with October easing slightly and closing at 12.02 i.e. unchanged.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 17

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (12.21/12.00) 12.04
October (11.96/11.92) 12.01
December (11.95/11.94) 11.97/11.97

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 17
12-30 p.m.

American July (6.68) 6.69
American October (6.68) 6.68
Egyptian July (9.70) 9.80
Egyptian August (9.70) 9.80

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, July 17

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 222-6 and Rs. 221-8 at night. The closing rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 221-12.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 17

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-6
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 3/4) 1-7

JUTE

New Crop July August (£21 1/2 value) £21 1/4 value
Dunlop August (£24 sellers) £24 sellers
Lightning August (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (9 3/16 value) closed
Forward July September (9 3/8 paid and value) closed

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay July August (£14 5/8 sellers) £14 5/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta July August (£15 3/16 sellers) £15 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata July August (£13 1/4 sellers) £13 3/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£15 3/16 sellers) £15 1/4 sellers

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 17

Previous closing	4.96 1/4
To-day's opening	4.97 1/4
To-day's closing	4.97 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 17

Previous closing	4.96.9/
To-day's opening	4.97.10
To-day's closing	4.97.05

FRANC RATE

London, July 17

Previous closing	130.00
To-day's opening	130.00
To-day's closing	132.00

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 17

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.97.10 and kept steady at this rate with very little variation closing at 4.97.05.

Franc opened at 130.00 and further weakened to 130.68 on renewed selling pressure and closed at 132.00

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (9.703) 9.966
New York on Bombay (37.52) 37.55
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/8) 0.93 1/8
London on Milan (94.35) 94.46
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/4) 1-2 3/16
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£267 buyers £267 1/4 sellers. Steady) closed
Lead (£24 3/8 buyers £24 7/16 sellers. Steady) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£63 to £63 1/4) closed
Glasgow Iron sh. (107-0) closed

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 17

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 95-12 at 2 p.m. The market was quietly steady.

Fluctuations during the session were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening	95	15	0
Highest	95	15	0
Lowest	95	10	0
Closing	95	12	0

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 17
10 p.m.

Silver ready	51	15	0
Silver 1st settlement Ashad	51	15	0
Silver 2nd settlement Shravan	52	1	0
Gold ready	34	10	0
Gold 1st settlement Ashad	34	9	9
Gold 2nd settlement Shravan	34	8	6
Sovereigns	21	15	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 17

Wheat September	5	12	3
Wheat January	6	0	9
Wheat May	5	11	3
Linseed September	8	6	9
Linseed May	8	5	9

The tone was quiet

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Credit Supplies More Ample

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 17

On the money market very quiet conditions prevailed in the past week. Credit supplies were ample but latterly rates were inclined to stiffen on a better demand for accommodation against bonds. Successful disposal by authorities of the balance of their holdings of 2 3/4 per cent funding loan is thought to account for the large demand for loans both from the Stock Exchange and discount market.

On the foreign exchanges, the virtual absence of buyers rather than pressure to sell caused a renewed sharp decline in French franc.

Wall Street was irregular.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, July 17

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. Speculators sold. Market quiet but steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, July 17

Spot	(19 15/16d.)	20d.
Forward	(19 15/16d.)	20d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 17

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-1) £6-19-11

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, July 17

Liverpool wheat July closed at 121 1/2 as against the previous closing at 119.

WOOL SALES

London, July 17

Fair selection met with active competition with good clearance at firm rates chiefly buy home trade. Inferiors were frequently withdrawn. Compared with last series prices closed generally from par to five per cent lower.

Greasy inferior to superior
Lower (1-2) 1-0
Higher (1-11) 2-1
Scoured inferior to superior
Lower (1-6) 1-7
Higher (2-10) 2-8 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 17
2-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 17

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 52 3/4) dol 52 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 55 7/8) dol 55
U S Steel Common (dol 116 3/8) dol 114 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 133) unquoted

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 17

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October at 117 1/2 and December 117. The market was fairly active on steady buying influenced by overnight cables from United States and Canada but business remained on a limited scale.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 17

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 1.29. Prices advanced on scattered buying and commission house purchases with some eastern absorption on unfavourable crop reports.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

Bombay, July 17

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Delivery Sept. 1937

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8	7	6
Rates at 12-0 noon	8	7	6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8	7	0
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8	6	6

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, July 17

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Javas	15	8	0
Shipment Sept	5	13	6
Shipment Oct Dec	5	15	0
Kesar	10	14	0
Saraya	10	9	0
Java Spot	F	7.00	

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Govt. Securities Easier

CALCUTTA, July 17

Jutes ruled steady and unchanged but trading was very much restricted. Coals were slightly easier due to profit taking. Teas were neglected. In miscellaneous almost all speculative stocks were again slightly better on good buying and prices closed steadier than opening. Government securities were slightly easier. Following were the closing quotations:

Securities: Three per cent loan 1941 103/6 small lot; three and half per cent paper 96; five per cent loan 1945/55 119/8.

Banks: Reserve Bank 125

Railways: Darjeeling Himalayan ord. 89 small lot.

Coals: Amalgamated 27; Bengal 318 small lot; Ghusick and Muslia 4/3; Kalapahari 14/8; North Damuda 5/1; Pench Valley 38; Rewa 26; Samla 2/13; Singaran B 1/7; Talcher 2/7.

Jutes: Barnagore 137/8; Birla 19/8 small lots; Calcutta Jute ord 20/2; Howrah 52/15; Orient 168 small lot; Birla 19/8 small lots; Fort William 238/8; Kamarhatty 525.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 11/14; Indian Copper 3/5; Benares Electric 15/2; Patna Electric 18; Muttra Electric 10/8; Indian Galvanizing 18/12; Indian Iron 50; Indian Standard Wagon ord 65; Steel Corporation ord 9/6; Steel Corporation pref 92/8.

Miscellaneous: Balmer Lawrie ord 287 small lot; B I Corporation ord 3/14; Calcutta Silk ord 11/6; Calcutta Trams ord 18/12; Calcutta Trams pref 14/8; Indian Cables 15/8; Indian Wood Products 25/14; Macfarlane and Co ord 8; Kalimpong Ropeway 1/14; British Burma Petrol 5/7; Humayan Property defd 1/12; Champaran Sugar 18/8.

Debenture: Seven per cent 1936/51 Mahabir Jute 1.2/8.—A.P.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, July 17

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton July	20	12	9
January	20	6	9
Panjab July	18	2	9
January	17	13	3
Desi American July	24	3	3
January	23	15	9
Tone: Steady.			
Wheat July	31	12	0
September	32	4	6
October	32	11	0
Market steady.			
Gram July	23	4	6
October	23	14	0
Toria July	43	11	0
September	44	4	0
November	44	14	0
Cottonseed July	15	11	0
September	16	3	0
January	17	3	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 17

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G--					
Bengal U P		175	172	169	166
Punjab		175	172	169	166
Oomra No. 3	209	206	203	200	
C P No. 1	220	217	214	211	
C P No. 2	213	210	207	204	
Broach No. 2		216	213	210	207
Punjab-Ame		226	223	220	217
Surat		268	266	262	259
Rajpipla		264	261	258	255
Navsari		278	275	272	269

2nd WEEK
of
FRONTIERS OF FREEDOM
(SWARAJYA SEEMEWAR)
A Prince Shivaji Production
Directed by:
MAJOR DADASAHEB NIMBALKAR
With Unprecedented Crowds
at
MAJESTIC
Daily at 5-15, 8, 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m.
On Sat., Sun., and Holidays
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M. FOR ASHADHI EKADASHI

Narrow Price Movement In Shares

ABSENCE OF FOLLOW-UP ON BUYING SIDE

Operators Await Foreign Developments

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON TEXTILE ISSUES

BOMBAY: July 17.

The local Share Bazar was quiet but steady with a limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Foreign advices were mostly unchanged and the developments in China are drawing the attention of Operators.

The general feeling in the market continues bullish, but in view of unfavourable political developments they do not show more inclination to increase their commitments.

It is a curious state of the market that there comes some unknown selling at higher levels and prices fail to register any improvement. For the last three days the market is trying to look up, but the rate at which the rise is recorded makes one to believe that there is no follow-up.

Tata Steel shares again fluctuated to-day within a narrow range. Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,665 and after declining to Rs. 1,660 prices advanced to Rs. 1,695. At this level there was some realising and prices again declined to the opening level. A renewed attempt was made to push up prices and under scattered support prices rose to Rs. 1,690, but the rise was again checked by increased offerings and prices declined to Rs. 1,677 when the session closed. Thus it will be seen that prices were able to register a small rise of Rs. 5 over the last close. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 354.

In other sections business was slow and in the absence of any important business prices fluctuated within a narrow range and at the close small changes showing no indication of price tendency.

The undertone of the market was fairly steady, but it needs constant support to maintain improvement and it seems doubtful that such a support can be looked for daily. Any way, the market is waiting to get some inspiration from foreign developments.

Cotton Textile shares registered some improvement on better enquiry influenced by firmness in raw cotton.

TEXTILE SHARES.

BOMBAY, July 17.

		Rs. as.
100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	305 0
250	BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	991-4
100	CENTURY	237-8
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 8)	290-10
100	COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	195-10
100	Coorla (Rs. 5)	107 8
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	350 0
1	E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-10-3
100	Finlay (Rs. 3)	155-0
100	GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	183-12
1000	Hindustan (Rs 75)	1.725 0
100	Indore	50 0
100	Khatau (Rs. 2)	98-12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 17.

Bombay Dyeing (973/12) 973 985 982 992 990 991
Century (230) 230 232 238 236 237
Central India (288/2) 288 291 290/10
Kohinoor (343/2) 342 341 346 345/10
New Great (254/6) 253 262 258 263 262
Simplex (98/2) 96 100 99 100/10
Swadeshi (280) 280 281 280 283 284
Andhra (1695) 1695 1690
Tata Hydro (178/2) 178
Tata Power (1428/12) 1425 1430 1420 1422 1416 1417
Tram. Ord. (145/15) 145/10 145/15
T. Steel Dfd. (1672/8) 1660 1675 1667 1687 1685 1690 1677 1690 1677 1690 1677
T. Steel Ord. (352/8) 351 356 353 355 354
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (160/12) 160/12
Bellapur (170/10) 168 170
B. Steam (271/4) 271 272
B. Burma (728/12) 723 728 727 731 730

100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	345-10
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	585 0
250	Madras United	11 0
1,000	Morarji (nil)	1025-0
250	Model	50 0
50	MYSORE (Rs. 2)	110 0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	262-8
100	Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	42 8
100	Phoenix (10)	275 0
25	SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	62 8
1000	Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2,000 0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	100-10
100	SWADESHI (Rs 5)	284-6
100	Swan (nil)	110 0
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,350 0
1,000	Wesern (Rs. 10)	850 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	116 0
25-50	Central (As. 12)	32 12
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,545 0
125-500	I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	378 12
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	141 0
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	128 4
5	Union (As. 4)	5-10

CEMENTS.

100	Associated	163-0
10	Bundi (Rs. 10)	39 12
100	Coimbatore (Rs. 10)	185 0
70	Gwalior (Rs. 4)	137 8
160	Indian (Rs. 24)	512 8
40	Katni Def.	2,300 0
100	KATNI ORD. (Rs. 10)	373 12
75	Okha (Rs. 12)	300 0
10	Punjab (As. 12)	28 8
100	Shahabad (Rs. 15)	515 0
70	United (Rs. 5)	165 0

INSURANCE.

100-50	Empire (Rs 14)	947 8
15-100	Jupitor (As. 12)	16 4
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	43 4
20	Mercantile	53 0
200	Oriental (125)	4,935 0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	8 2

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	170 0
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45)	1685 0
10	Ajmer (As. 4)	13 8
50	B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	145 15
100	B'Bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	182 8
10	Broach	14 0
100	Karachi (4)	277 8
100	Poona (4)	350 0
100	Surat (Rs. 6)	222 8
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	177 13
1000	TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1417 8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	935 0
100	C. Province	95 4
100	Dhond Baramati	97 0
100	Gujarat	94 8
100	Mandra Bhon	96 8
100	Pachora Jamner	94 8
100	Sara Sirajgunj	101 0
500	Tapti Valley	775 0

MININGS.

10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	63 12
30	TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-4)	1677 8
75	TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	354 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	328-12
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8.)	170 10
200	B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 40)	900 0
250	BOM. STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	272 8
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	730 0
50	Do. Conty. (Rs. 6)	243 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-8-6
50	B. TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	114 0
9	Burma Corp. (As. 8)	12 0
2sh.	Indian Copper	3 5
10	Indian Iron and Steel	50 0
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	141 4
50	I. Invest. Trust (Rs. 2)	48 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 17.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100/4
3 per cent 1951/54 101/6
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 103/4
3 per cent U P Bonds 96/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 95/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/4
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 107/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 111/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/10
5 per cent 1939/44 105/6
5 per cent 1940/43 107/13
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 104/4

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 111/8
5 per cent 1945/55 120
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 104/4
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 122/4

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 108/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107/12
5 per cent M Deb 1949 117/8
5 per cent 1954 130/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 130/8
3 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 101/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 95/14 and declined to Rs. 95/11.

Tone easy.

100	I. Radio Defd. (12)	590 0
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	535 0
1000	Port Ca(ning Rs. 25)	627 8
15	Scindia (Re. 1)	28 12
30	PREMIER CON.	95 4
25	Tata Oil (nil)	29 8

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1537 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	302 8
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	85 8
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	522 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 2
7	p.c. Katni 2nd (T.F.)	146 4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	12 12
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 1st	103 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	99 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	155 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1560 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191 4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	160 12
7	p.c. Vishnu	650 0

DEBENTURES.

3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101 8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	109 6
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	51 8
7	p.c. Sholapur	81 4
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	110 4

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward List).

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 17.

Following a further decline of 8 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 221/8 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 222/4. There was scattered covering and the tone of the market was steady. In view of the recent heavy decline there is more disposition to cover sales with a view to replace at higher levels.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 4 points but later on quotations were easy and the market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach J/A	210 0 0
Broach A/M	221 12 0
Oomra July	201 12 0
Oomra D/J	201 12 0
Bengal July	166 4 0
Bengal D/J	166 0 0

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 17.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £7-0-1. London-Paris Exchange rate improved 195 points at 130.00. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was quoted 4.97 1/4. London silver prices for spot closed unchanged at 19 15/16d. but forward declined 1/16d. to 19 15/16d. There was a small support and business was small. New York and Montreal prices were unchanged. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 1/4. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	34 10 3
Ashad	34 10 0
Shravan	34 8 6

SILVER

Ready	51 14 0
Ashad	51 15 0
Shravan	52 1 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 16.

July	45.25
September	45.00
December	45.00

LONDON SILVER REVIEW

London, July 15

"Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid state that the Sino-Japanese hostilities no longer being interpreted as a bull point for silver the market did not maintain the rise of last week and in the absence of much business has had a sagging tendency."—Reuter.

SWASTIK TOILETRIES

FAMOUS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR UNIFORM QUALITY AND PURITY

Toilet soaps such as Khus, Sandalwood, White Rose, have been acclaimed as products of perfection and matchless in quality. All varieties of Swastik hair oils have found place on the dressing table of ladies and gentlemen who want something different from the ordinary.

Swastik's new and improved Toothpaste is economical for daily use.

SWASTIK OIL MILLS LD.
WADALA—BOMBAY 15.

49

Sport From All Quarters

CHAPMAN WILL NOT PLAY C. CRICKET

He Will Come To India With Lord Tennyson's Team

England Test captain against Australia, the man who brought the Ashes back in 1929, A. P. F. Chapman has forsaken county cricket because he cannot play for Kent.

And, says A. P. F. Chapman, Kent will not ask him to play for them.

In an exclusive interview at his beautiful country home at Worplesdon, Surrey, Chapman told me his plans for the future, writes a "Sunday Graphic" reporter.

This week when the Test match is over he will be at Lord's playing for the M.C.C. against Oxford.

His next engagement is the Folkestone Festival, and then in October he goes to India with Lord Tennyson's XI to play a minor Test match series.

MET HIS WIFE

"I have given up first-class cricket," was the former Kent's captain's opening sentence when I met him on his return from Southampton.

He had been there to meet his wife, sister of Tom Lowry, who is engaged in the Test in the New Zealand side.

When in his next sentence he mentioned he was playing for the M.C.C. this week he qualified his statement on first-class cricket.

"NO QUARREL"

"I shall not play county cricket again unless it is for Kent", he declared.

"I have no quarrel with the M.C.C." he said, "nor with Kent, but I have definitely decided to throw up county cricket.

"Why is my affair.

"In the very unlikely event of Kent wanting me I would always play for Kent but they will not ask me. Of that I am quite sure."

Before I left him Mr. Chapman asked me to deny any rumour that he was going to New Zealand with his wife to live there permanently.

MERITORIOUS BOWLING FEATS

Cambridge after a good start against Surrey (196 for 3) collapsed for 219. Grover in one spell captured five wickets for 7 runs. His full analysis was:—

O.	M.	R.	W.
17.5	4	49	8

Verity on a rain soaked wicket had a deadly spell of five wickets for 3 runs. His full bowling analysis was as follows:—

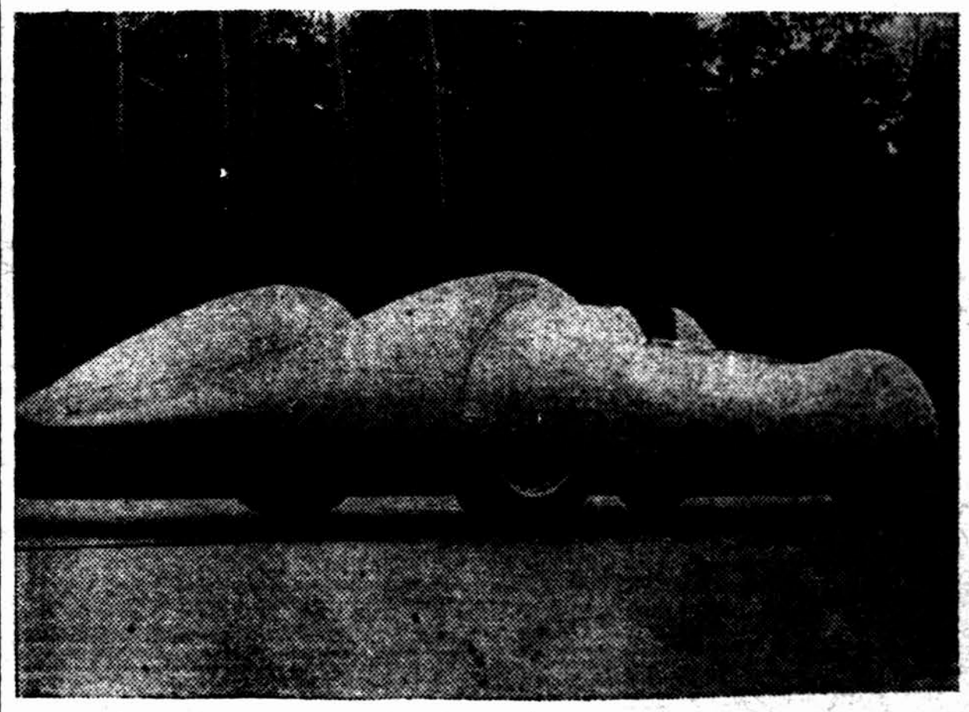
O.	M.	R.	W.
10.5	7	10	6

Mayer of Warwickshire performed another fine bowling feat by dismissing Gloucester for 107 runs at Birmingham. Mayer's figures were:

O.	M.	R.	W.
14	5	46	7

Muslims Win Karachi Pentangular Championship

The Muslims for the first time in ten years won the Karachi Pentangular Cricket championship. Their victory is mainly due to Sajan and Qamar Din's excellent bowling and Nagaria, Habib and Qamar Din's faultless batting.



On 16th June Bernd Rosemeyer with an "Auto-Union Car" put up a new world record on the autostrade of the Reich between Darmstadt and Frankfort. He reached the average speed of 380.60 kilometres.

Amateurs v. Pros. At Wimbledon

Players Have Right To Capitalise Their Capabilities

The amateur plays for love of the game. The famous athletic High Court judge, Mr. Justice Shearman, said so. The professionals play for profits at the gates.

In the highest flights of those who provide popular entertainment—acting, singing, dancing, golf, boxing, skating, and radio-rating—princely payment is the aim. No pay, no play. Professional lawn-tennis players have found this out. They demand big fees; the public pays them.

Amateurs are subject to regulations hundreds of words long. They travel from places thousands of miles away to play "for the love of the game" at Wimbledon. More than two hundred competitors in the championships which last for a fortnight—men and women—give displays of brilliant tennis artistry that thrill 15,000 spectators in the Centre Court, and thousands on twelve other courts outside, for nothing.

Queues are long. Thousands of pounds are paid into the coffers of the Wimbledon organization. Thousands are declined and returned annually to disapponinted applicants for tickets, because of the lack of accommodation, writes Hector Barron The First Lawn Tennis Broadcaster in "Tit-Bits."

THIS AMATEUR MYSTERY

There are no money prizes. Pieces of silver to the value if £20 for the winner, and £10 for the losing finalist are the awards in "The Gentlemen's Singles." Written orders are handed to the winners. No money, cheques, or money orders; food or drink; or domestic articles are permissible. Players guilty of selling their prizes break the amateur rules, and are prohibited from playing in any tennis tournaments under the Lawn Tennis Association.

The physical strain on unpaid players—especially at Wimbledon—has been calculated to be greater than that of coal-heaving meat-humping or driving pneumatic drills through concrete athletic attainments that command an appropriate fee. But the rigours of the amateur laws are deep mysteries. By comparison, undealt cards, unbroken horses, are open secrets.

Fifty nations send players to Wimbledon, paying for trains, motor-cars, liners, aeroplanes, hotel bills, drinks, smokes, clothes rackets. These cost fortunes, yet the amateurs are still presumed to play purely for the love of the game.

FOOLISH SNOBS

"The private arrangements of competitors are no concern of ours," say the authorities. Amateurs pursue fame if not wealth. Professionals play for wealth as well as honours. Their tennis is more alluring than that of the majority of amateurs. They make big money for the promoters as well as for themselves.

Fred Perry, the Wimbledon champion, now touring professionally, estimates that he will make £40,000.

Sir Herbert Wilberforce, the old chairman of the All England Club and the man who put Wimbledon on the map of the world, refuses to believe that an open championship would add to the reputation of the Championship. "I am satisfied it would introduce a mischievous and deleterious feature," he said. "What the public want is an honest and genuine rivalry between players as individuals or as representatives of their country. I do not suggest that these mercenaries, the professionals, would play to order, but I am convinced that such a suspicion would be in the mind of many spectators."

Have we never heard of suspect matches at Wimbledon?

Sir Louis Greig, present chairman of the club, who, ten years ago, partnered the King in a doubles match at Wimbledon championships, takes the view that players have a right to capitalize their capabilities, and disapproves of the foolish snobs who frown on a man who plays well enough to make money. "Many of our amateurs," he says, "are not strictly amateurs. It strikes me as so silly."

I agree with his belief that only a few amateur players can have any hope of ever becoming professionals. Helen Jacobs was one, but she refused a contract of £10,000 a year for three years.

Senorita ("Miss," at Wimbledon) Anita Lizana, the pretty, laughing acrobat of the courts from Chile, was another. But as an amateur representing her country she has with the Government's special sanction become engaged to the Scottish Boy Champion, Robert Ellis of Dundee, and can afford to be an amateur as long as she likes.

All professional tennis players were, like politicians of the past, unpaid amateurs. The old M.P.'s used to argue with each other for love of the game. Now they are paid, and with a recent rise as a result of letting themselves be heard. All ability in the public service should be paid for. Popularity makes anything pay.

Wimbledon lovers of the highest perfection of lawn tennis would welcome back their favourites who are now professionals to championship matches with the rising amateur stars.

CUNNINGHAM'S GREAT RUN

Beats Gene Venzke By Ten Yards

Glenn Cunningham, holder of mile world's record (4 mins. 6 8-10 secs), won the three-quarter mile race at New York A. C. meeting in 3 mins. 8-10 secs. He beat Gene Venzke by ten yards.

If Cunningham's time is accepted by the International Amateur Athletic Federation it will rank as world record for the distance. Record at present on the books is 3 mins. 2 1-5 secs. by Jack Lovelock.

Cunningham's great feat will revive the question of a four-minute mile. It has been argued a thousand times that such a clocking is impossible.

But record has been cut and cut, and Cunningham's latest time in a threequarter mile race suggests that a four-minute mile, far from being a dream, is now a practical proposition.

OXFORD DEFEAT CAMBRIDGE

Barton And Kimpton's Fine Fourth Wicket Stand

Grover, Barton and Kimpton carried Oxford to victory over Cambridge in the annual Varsity match at Lord's recently.

Although Yardley hit a century and Gilb scored a faultless 87 before he was run out, the remaining Cambridge batsmen collapsed against Oxford's good bowling.

In Oxford's second innings when three wickets were down for 76 runs and the Cambridge bowlers were keeping excellent length, Barton and Kimpton came to Oxford's rescue and made a fine unbroken fourth wicket stand to defeat Cambridge by seven wickets.

Kempton has a fine style of batting and he believes in "bright cricket." His quick footwork compensates for his small stature.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. 100!

Each copy issued during the month of July 1937 will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs. 100	
2 copies at	„ 50	each
4 „	„ 25	„
10 „	„ 10	„
20 „	„ 5	„
Total	Rs. 500	

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

FREDERICK THE GREAT AND VOLTAIRE

(Continued from page 3)

coat, the colour similar to that of a prelate's robe. The conversation at the table centres around Voltaire. He intersperses the discussion with witty remarks, aimed, perhaps at the church and superstition. At his left sits the pious General Stille, his eyebrows raised in disapproval. The King is silent, but his ironical smile shows that he is ready with a retort. On the left of the King sits Field Marshall Keith, while opposite Voltaire is the vivacious little Italian Algarotti, whose face is filled with amazement. Next to him, General Count Rothenburg, shows his disapproval by his stiff manner. A by-gone world is brought back to life in this painting, which is the best commentary on Voltaire's immortal lines:

Il est grand roi tout le matin,
Apres diner grand ecrivain,
Tout le jour philosophe humain
Et le soir convive divin.

Every Inch A King

The thing that attracted Voltaire to the King most of all was the almost magic versatility of Frederick's character, which combined the qualities of king, statesman, and general, with highly developed aristic and literary perception. That he could converse so genially and intellectually, and yet be ready at a moment's notice to go to the head of his army and win an important battle,—this "parler finement at apres combattre" held the great French literateur as it were spellbound. This is evident from his reply to the Duke of Richelieu: "I came to Potsdam, there to look into the blue eyes of the King, to hear his melodious voice and his hearty laugh, to learn of his five great victories, to witness his love of retirement and work, his prose writings and his verses, his unending acts of kindness, his charming conversational gift, his abandonment of all royal formality when among his friends, and all this nearly turned my head. I am blinded with admiration for the King, bevond all rhyme or reason."

(To be concluded on Sunday next)

QUEER SUPERSTITIONS

Strange Habits And Customs Of Foreign Lands

The Italians have a superstition that bad luck is catching.

In Norway, a gentleman always walks and sits on the lady's left—And in Denmark, men raise their hats to the shop girl on entering a shop.

These are a few European customs which Americans are advised to observe when they go abroad. These tips are contained in a new guidebook just published called "1937 in Europe".

In London, says the book, be punctual if you are invited to dinner. If the date is for 8:30 it means 8:30 and not 8:29 or 8:31.

If a woman is alone in London, "Universal Aunts Limited", will provide for chaperons just for company or for the purpose of introducing visiting American women to a circle of friends.

In Italy, the traveller should forget any bad luck. Even, if the tourist breaks a mirror and sees a black cat shoot across his path, he should forget it. For the Italians have a superstition, that bad luck is catching and that by associating with someone unlucky they will become unlucky too.

The Italians have a remedy if they associate with someone unlucky—they touch iron, a key or a pair of scissors.

A few tips on dining abroad: In Scandinavian lands when a guest finishes his meal the hostess will be pleased if he murmurs, "Thank you for the food". And when the erstwhile guest meets his Scandinavian friend a second time he thanks the hostess for the hospitality received the last time.

In Paris, the book says, eat and drink at the counter of the "bistrots"—small cafes—because you will pay only a third or a quarter of the "sitting" prices for food.

In Vienna the visitor can make a hit with the dinner hostess by bringing her flowers—it's the usual thing to do. Also in Vienna don't throw any papers on the streets, because you will be fined two schillings, about 37 cents.

Foreign languages shouldn't worry European travellers, the book counsels. In Germany most of the policemen speak English. The police of Berlin and Munich wear armbands indicating what languages they speak.

English speaking Scotland might offer the American traveller some trouble. Should someone for example, come in soaking wet to an inn in that country don't be surprised if the inn-keeper says to the bedraggled person: "I'll put you to bed with a pig". A pig in Scotland is a hotwater bottle.—*U. P.*

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO: EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

This week again little Sheila, celebrates her birthday. How quickly the time flies and years pass away. As she is Member No. 1 of the Balkan-ji-Bari we send her our cordial greetings and best wishes on this occasion. May she grow in the best of health and happiness, to prove serviceable to our Country when she is old enough!

Personally I wish we could send Birthday Greetings to all our sisters and brothers. It will indeed be a good idea. So will you kindly fill up the form appearing elsewhere, on this page, and send it on to me. It does not matter when your birthday comes, you may send the form to me properly filled in right now. Thanks!

Sis. Sheila's birthday comes on 23rd July. This day is important to remember on account of another important event, for on that date was born our great hero Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Dear Dada—

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of the A. I. Children's Association, for which I am enclosing herewith nine pies stamps.

Name (Master or Miss)——
——————Age
Full Address——————

(Please write in block letters, and address your cover to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay.)

I trust every one of you is acquainted with his biography. If not, you should make it a point to enquire from your elders the details of his life.

You will know thereby what great services he did to and what great sacrifices he made for our Motherland. May we all follow in his foot-steps and do what little we can for India is my earnest prayer on this auspicious day! Well, everybody can play his part in his own way, and if you try your best to think, speak and live Swadeshi, perhaps you will have done your duty. . . . .

A BIRTHDAY GREETING

The North wind and the South wind,
The East wind and the West,
Through a year of gladness,
Blow you all that's best;
Lay 'good-fortune' kisses
On your smiling mouth:—
The West wind and the East-wind,
The North wind and the South!

PRIZE COMPETITION

The photograph given in the last prize competition is that of a scene from the local Victoria Garden. A bit difficult to find it out at first sight perhaps, but now when I have told you what it is, you will easily recognise it, I am sure.

Many, many entries, all the same were received by our 'Judge'. And he simply could not know whom to award the prize. So he picked up two entries and decided to send those lucky ones prizes of Rupee one only each.

They are: Sis. Raziya G. Jaffer and Bro. Vaman H. Patankar. Consolation Prizes have also been sent to sisters Sushila Desai, Urmila Sheth, Ratan Balsekar, and Elizabeth Cross and Brothers Jacob Moses, Abdullah Hussain, Praful Mehta and John Andrews.

This time too a very easy competition has been given. You will find an unfinished picture elsewhere in this Corner. Simply connect the dots 1 to 2 and so on up to the last one, as neatly as you can, and then attach to it a slip containing your full name and address and age.

If you are enrolled in the All-India Children's Association, you must mention your Certificate Number, otherwise you should enclose a one-anna stamp as fee. The entries must reach Dada—"Gulistan", Khar, Bombay, within a fortnight, from to-day. As usual, many prizes will be awarded.

CONGRATULATIONS

It was announced in "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper that prizes would be awarded to such of its readers as secured first number at their last annual examinations. Accordingly prizes were sent to the following, and we congratulate them once more for this honour through this our Official Corner, wishing them a brilliant career throughout their life!

1. Sis Kailas Gheevala, Surat.
2. Bro. Shreekrishna Virkar, Bombay.
3. Bro. Alimchand Punwani, Hirabad.
4. Bro. Padmakar Vazkar, Khar.
5. Bro. Adi Daruvala, Grant Road.
6. Bro. Arvind Lad, Dhoran Pardi.
7. Bro. Meharsing Jethwani, Jacobabad.
8. Bro. Abdulla Patel, Broach.
9. Bro. Somu Joshi, Idar.
10. Bro. Bhagwan Jethmal, Hyderabad.
11. Bro. Nagappa Kenikar, Ankola.

FILL IN AND SEND IN NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.

BIRTHDAY REGISTRATION
NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
AGE LAST BIRTHDAI .....
DATE OF BIRTHDAY .....
Fill in and send to .....
DADA, —"Gulistan",
Khar, Bombay.

Little Sheila looks elderly in sari, but her childhood charm is still there. . . . . She, as you may be remembering, is Member No. 1 of Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and celebrates her birthday this week on the 23rd instant—we send her our greetings on the occasion, and wish her Many Happy Returns of the Day!

Little Sheila in various poses

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(By Jacob Isaacs)

(1) Ask your chum to write down eleven thousand, eleven hundred and eleven. It sounds easy enough, and the first part is really easy; but what about the second portion?

These figures explain the catch:

Eleven thousand	11,000
Eleven hundred	1,100
Eleven	11
Total	12,111

(2) Use the same three figures, in any manner you like, so as to make thirty.

The answer is:—Six multiplied by six, with six substracted from the answer is thirty (6x6 equal 36—6 equal to 30).

Five multiplied by five, with five added to the answer makes thirty (5x5 equal 25+5 equal 30).

Three cubed with three added to the answer gives thirty (3cubed equal 3x3x3 equal 27+3 equal 30).

(3) Condensed reading:—

Question: 100 1 6 50 What every person should be?

Answer: C I VI L equal to CIVIL.

Question: In CIVIL why is V like your nose?

Answer: Because it is between two eyes (I's).

(4) Ask a chum if he can subtract 999 from 30 and leave 111. He will say, that's impossible, or make a similar remark. Then show him how to do the trick.

This is how it is done:—

x x x equal to 30.
—9 9 9 equal to 999.

1 1 1 equal to 111.

(5) Ask your friend if he can write down five odd numbers that add up to 14. He will find it impossible.

The answer is:—11 plus 1 plus 1 plus 1 equal 14.

Let us see how neatly you can complete this picture. Just join all the dots in their order, then cut it out and send it on to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay. Many prizes will be awarded: Please look for the further particulars in Dada's Chat at the beginning of this "Corner."

MAGIC LETTERS

(Sent by Bro. Mohan Rao)

Using a clean, pointed pen write with lemon juice on a piece of paper. Then the writing will appear when the paper is heated.

Write with a piece of soap on a piece of paper. The writing will appear when the paper is dipped in water.

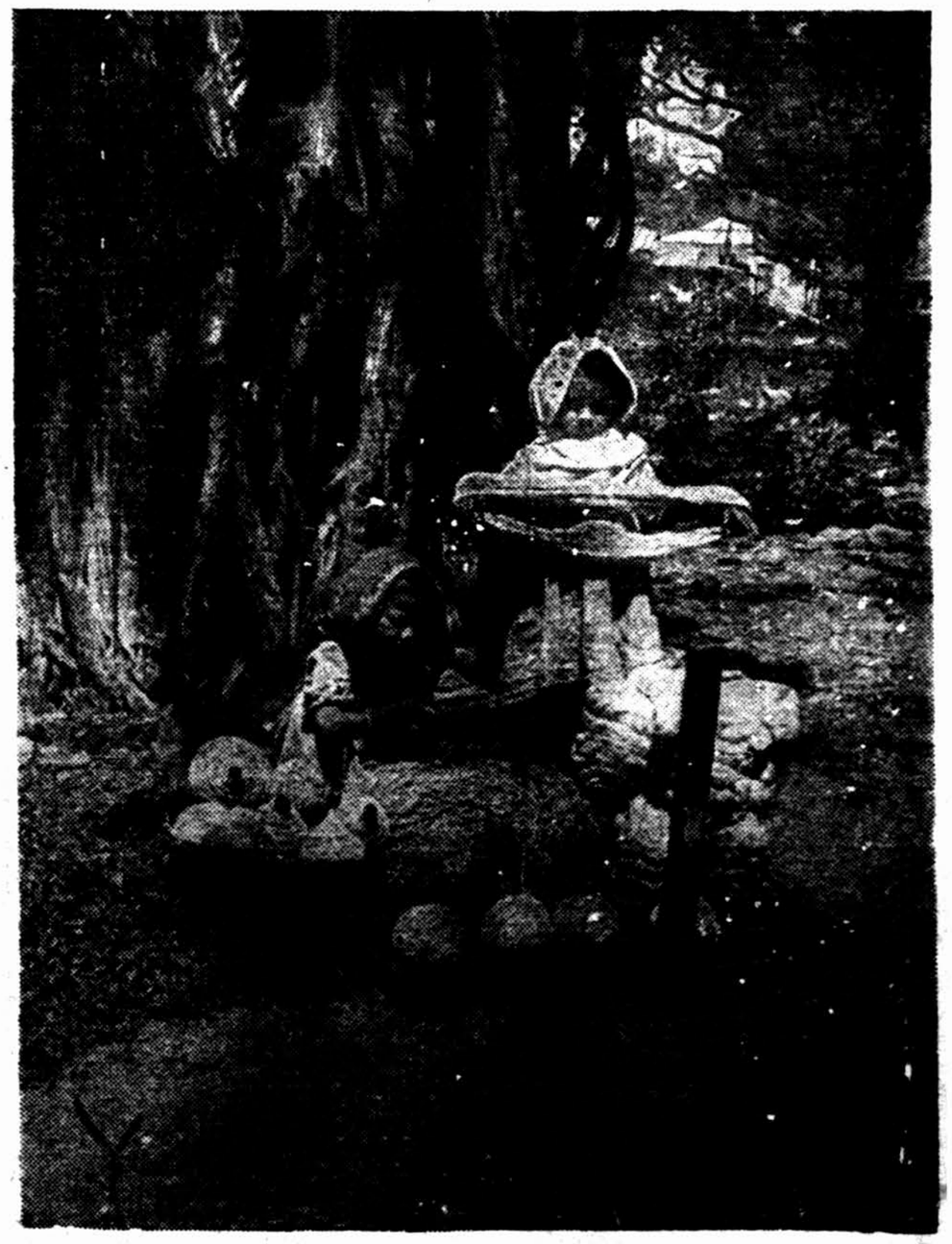
A TABLE TRICK

(Sent by Sis. Usha Mehta)

Here is a trick to catch your chums with at your party. Place your hand [illegible] and say: "There is nothing underneath my hand, is there?"

Your chums will probably say: "No, nothing."

"How queer", you say. "I thought the table was underneath it!"



These and such children are a great asset to our Country. Here they have collected the hand-spun yarn, out of which the hand-woven cloth is to be prepared. How many of you put on and really love Khaddar?. . . .This photograph appears in colours on the front-page cover of the July issue of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper." If you are not its regular subscriber, you will benefit by sending for a specimen copy, enclosing three annas stamps only, from its Manager, 31. Tr[illegible]

REPLIES TO LETTERS

Dada is always pleased to hear from the Members of the A. I. Children's Association, readers of this Corner and others interested in our Movement. He will reply to the letters promptly and give advice to his younger sisters and brothers to the best of his ability.

Sis. Kusum Kumari, (Ahmedabad)

What a pretty note-paper. So pleased to hear you had such a jolly time. It was a lovely surprise to have a bicycle. We also enjoy to our best on Sundays, thank you please.

Bro. S. Bengal, (Madras)

Thank you so much for the kind remembrance. Very sorry to hear that you fractured your elbow. I do hope it will soon be well again. Congratulations on passing your examination.

Bro. Alfred Lyons, (Bandra)

Yes, it would be nice to have you all enrolled in the Children's Association. Doesn't matter if you are unable to attend the meetings. We can meet through letters all right. My loves to your younger brother.

Sis. Sushila Vyas, (Santa Cruz)

Thank you for your long letter. Yes, please do send something for the Poor Children's Fund. So pleased you have made so many friends.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members. boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:

DADA—"Gulistan",
[illegible]ar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Two Dutch Girls enjoy eating Strawberries from a basket.

Little Chinese Children crowd round an ice-cream vendor.

World News From Across The Seas

THE CHAMBERLAIN TRADITION — TREASURY SECRETS — THE TRIUMVIRATE — ENGLAND'S MODEST PRIMATE — "LL.G." AS FARMER — ALL ABOUT MRS. GRUNDY — PENALTIES OF MODERN LIFE — "THE DESTINY OF STALINISM" — WORLD'S MOST DANGEROUS JOB — M.P.'S SALARIES —

(BY OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

The New Premier

Mr. Neville Chamberlain spoke of his ancestry when he visited the Cordwainers' Hall to receive the honorary freedom and livery of the company.

"Although I cannot boast of the blueness of the blood in my veins or of the fame of my forbears, I am yet prouder of being descended from those respectable tradesmen than if my ancestors had worn shining armour and carried great swords."

NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.

He thus echoed his brother, Sir Austen Chamberlain, who once said in the House of Commons:

"My family can boast nothing of distinguished birth and they have not inherited wealth or anything of that kind. But we have a record—an unbroken record—of nearly two centuries of unstained commercial integrity and honour." Most of this record has been built up, not in Birmingham, but in the City of London.

* * *

Exchange Equalisation Fund

Sir John Simon had some difficult stone-walling to do on Tuesday afternoon (June 29). He had to make a speech about the Exchange Equalisation Account without giving away any information.

Successful operation of the account depends on complete secrecy being maintained. The account is to the Treasury what the secret service is to the Foreign Office and the defence departments. Its existence has to be acknowledged, but its work is better not discussed.

Mr. Chamberlain was for years a most successful guardian of the secret of the account, just as he was a successful manager of its resources. Ever since it was founded the fund has shown a profit. That is the only one of its secrets the Prime Minister (as the Chancellor) has revealed.

"I believe that the committee are now resigned to the fact that the Exchange Equalisation Account must continue to be wrapped in mystery; but all the same they may like to have from me once more an assurance that the account still shows a profit."

This was how in his last Budget speech Mr. Chamberlain dismissed this £350,000,000 fund in 45 words.

* * *

British Cabinet

The new British Government is only a few weeks old, but already it is possible to perceive the outlines of the limited liability company that has taken over the affairs of Messrs. Baldwin.

We find that it is working out like this:

Chairman: Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

Treasurer: Sir John Simon.
Secretary: Sir Samuel Hoare.
Office Boy: Mr. Hoare-Belisha.

Their limited liability, of course, primarily refers to foreign affairs. Before long, no doubt, we shall see the office boy, who has a room and a desk at the War Office, elevated to the position of a junior partner. It is understood that he had already begun to make suggestions on foreign policy to his seniors. It may be recalled that he alone, among Liberals and Conservatives, voted against the Locarno Treaty

Meanwhile Chairman Chamberlain relied a great deal on Secretary Hoare, who, in addition to running the Home Office, believes that foreign affairs should stay at home too. They both lean towards limiting, and probably curtailing, British commitments abroad. Treasurer Simon is not so easy to explain. Like all treasurers he represents safety first. The net result of this inner reconstruction is obvious; it reduces Mr. Eden and the other supporters of the idea of collective security to the level of shareholders. We all know how much influence shareholders have at company meetings.

* * *

The Archbishop

The Archbishop of Canterbury is not a man whose modesty we admire. His latest remark is that the life of a man in his position is "incredible, indefensible and inevitable." "Incredible because no one can possibly understand it. Indefensible because no one man ought to be called upon to bear such a burden. Inevitable because there was no use to complain about it because the unfortunate man must only accept the office and do his best."

Well, this is certainly not a modest statement. Moreover, we don't find the position in the least incredible, since historically speaking we are used to it. We don't find it (at least in the Archbishop's meaning) indefensible, because no one need take it, and almost everyone to whom it is offered does. And finally we don't consider the holder unfortunate in the least. A more humble man would know that he was lucky.

* * *

Ll.-G.'s Luck

Mr. Lloyd George's 240-acre estate at Churt has produced many things—prize potatoes, apples, excellent honey, even, it is suspected, a giant gooseberry.

LLOYD GEORGE.

Its latest is a number of young deer who have apparently been bred among the bracken and the copses which form the hinterland of Churt. Nobody quite knows where they came from. Deer are rare in that part of the country. Sir John Leigh, the Conservative M.P. for Clapham, has some at Witley Park, several miles away. It is presumed that these deer are some of the few recent converts from Conservatism to Mr. Lloyd George's brand of Liberalism.

The labourers on the estate—or should they now be called foresters?—first reported the find. Mr. Lloyd George is most anxious that his unexpected livestock should remain with him—in their proper sphere of influence in the bracken. He is putting up deer fences round his beloved orchards.

* * *

Mrs. Grundy

Recently at a meeting of Finchley Borough Council, there was a reference to Mrs. Grundy.

Mrs. Grundy actually lived in America. She was the wife of Hon. Felix Grundy, of Tennessee, and exercised autocratic rule over Washington society. She became such an authority on all social matters that the phrase Mrs. Grundy says....." long outlived her.

The name was introduced into England by Thomas Morton's play "Speed the Plough" which was produced in 1793. Dame Ashfield was jealous of neighbouring farmer's wife; Mrs. Grundy, and farmer Ashfield burst out: Be quiet, will ye? Always ding, dinging Dame Grundy into my ears. What will Mrs. Grundy say? What will Grundy think?"

* * *

Modern Woman

The modern woman's attitude to marriage was defined and defended by Lord Dawson of Penn, the King's physician, recently in one of the frankest speeches to which the House of Lords has ever listened.

In past days, he said, married people were better able to live with their failures because the wife was dutiful and passive. Her own sex life was often submerged. Today women were sex-conscious.

* * *

Hardened Arteries

Admiral Sir William W. Fisher, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, who was buried at sea on June 29, died—at the age of 62,—of a stroke following hardening of the arteries, a condition which has become the commonest cause of death in modern civilisation.

Hardened arteries used to be comparatively rare except in the elderly; now, because of the increasing stress of life, they have become a penalty often paid by brilliant, active men in early middle age. Hard work in excess fatigue and worry are contributory factors.

The capacity of the artery gradually becomes restricted, it loses its ability to contract and expand rhythmically, and any sudden extra pressure causes the supply of blood to the heart. A stroke following this condition most frequently occurs during the summer when great heat imposes an additional strain.

Whereas the sufferer from hardening of the arteries of the heart used to have an expectancy of life up to an age of 60 or more, the average age to-day of victims is about 50 and many cases of death at 40 have occurred

* * *

Baby's Hazardous Life

The most dangerous job in the world is being a baby. This is the conclusion of the "Philadelphia Bulletin" which has completed a survey on hazardous occupations.

Being a baby is twice as dangerous as being a soldier in time of war, the "Bulletin" states. It is 22 times as dangerous as coal mining and 18 times more deadly than police work. Out of every 15 children one dies before reaching the age of two. About 150 years ago every second baby died before its fifth birthday—a mortality rate of 50 per cent.

* * *

What They Say

Socialism in my eyes is not economic doctrine, but the next stage of civilisation.—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

I hope we don't get as o'[illegible]sed

(Continued on page 42)

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Ague Mixture
& PILLS
Sole Selling Agents:—P. M. PATNI & Co.
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A Page For Women

CEYLONESE BEAUTY QUEEN'S TIPS

Mlle. Olga De Zoysa, first Beauty Queen of Ceylon in the world's history, has three simple rules:

(1) "Use no cosmetics".

(2) "Play no games"

(3) "Go tobed at all hours".

A regime followed also by Alexander the Great, Plato, John Stuart Mill, Voltaire, Boadicea, Karl Marx, Harpo Marx, George Eliot, George Sand, Madame von Kielmansegge, Walter Pater, Wordsworth's Lucy, Attila, Lenin, Mrs. Sherwood of "The Fairchild Family", La Grande Mademoiselle, "Pongo," the learned ape, and about five hundred more eminent people we could quote off-hand; and we're all as plain as the Kingston By-pass.

Perhaps it's all done by mirrors, (Old Saying), writes T. Shy in The "News Chronicle."

BLIND GIRL STUDENT'S TRIUMPH

A blind girl's remarkable triumph is the outstanding feature of the Cambridge Tripos results.

Miss Ruth Mary Hitchcock of Newnham College, a 20-year-old undergraduate, blind since she was 11 months old, shares with three men the highest possible honours in the first part of the Theological Tripos. She is placed alone, of all the women candidates, in the first class.

Miss Hitchcock, who lives in St. John's Road, Ipswich, went up to Newnham from Chorley Wood College for the Blind. She is fluent in French, German, Latin, Hebrew and Greek.

15,000 AT STAR'S WEDDING

Flashes from Hollywood when 30-year-old film star Jeanette MacDonald was married to 28-year-old film star Gene Raymond in church there:

Crowd of 15,000 outside church impeded entry of bridesmaids; ceremony delayed an hour.

Jeanette wore pink mousseline over pink taffeta, long train and pink tulle veil.

Nelson Eddy sang "I Love You Truly."

Crowd out of police control after service, reports Reuter. "Run for it," said an attendant to the couple. Somebody picked up Jeanette's train; pair dashed into car amid blaze of camera flashlights.

The wedding—the "biggest" in Hollywood for 10 years—cost £5,000.

CHILDREN BORN IN PRISON

The Home Secretary was asked in the Commons by Mr. Whiteley (Lab., Blaydon) if he would introduce legislation to put an end to children being born in prison.

Sir Samuel Hoare said that the question would not be overlooked when any amendments to the relative Act were considered, but he could not give a definite undertaking.

Preparation For Married Life

—SHOULD BEGIN IN CHILDHOOD

Several schools undertake some degree of sex education to-day and a reasonable amount of knowledge of the life processes of plants, animals or human beings is an asset in marriage, writes Dr. Mary Anthony in the "News Chronicle."

A certain amount of information may be necessary before the girl goes to the altar and her mother is usually her best friend in this respect as she can teach her how to avoid misunderstandings and unhappiness.

Probably since the world began a growing boy has had every opportunity for learning what is called "the facts of life", whereas the girl in her more sheltered surroundings may grow up in perfect ignorance. This ignorance should not be confounded with innocence; to know and to understand does not imply the loss of personal purity, that frail flower of youth.

Wise fathers will give their sons advice when starting out on a career on marriage. It is true that none of us benefits by the experience of others; we must go through life in our own way whether it be for good or ill, but it is a mistaken kindness to keep a boy or a girl in ignorance of social dangers.

The British Social Hygiene Council are doing good work in explaining the dangers which beset the path of you. Their lectures do not pander to any morbid feelings, but they do show the dangers which carelessness, immorality and selfishness may bring in their train, not only to the boy and girl themselves but to their descendants.

Mutual Adjustment And Forbearance

To turn to another aspect of young married life, mutual adjustment and forbearance are vitally important, especially during the first year, the most dangerous year of all.

Two modern young people setting up house for the first time cannot suddenly practise the virtues of patience and forbearance unless they have acquired it already in their family life.

It is a profound thought that children are influenced sub-consciously and for all time by their early home atmosphere. If that has been one of peace and contentment the child has a better chance of making a success of his own marriage. Poverty, illness and other troubles are all the lighter for being shared and if the boy and girl have acquired a hopeful, happy outlook at home it will not fail them when their own adult troubles come along.

This article may sound rather a doleful note in the marriage bell, but we all know that happiness is very well tolerated and requires no special training to endure. It is the more practical side of life which calls on our fortitude and courage

LOVE LAUGHS AT (NAZI) LOCKSMITHS

That members of the Nazi Party must not flirt—even on a visit to Paris—is suggested by the experience of Fraulein Herta Rost, telephonist of the German Pavilion at the Exhibition, says the Paris correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

Herta met a young Swiss, M. Bopp, and an innocent flirtation ensued.

This unbecoming behaviour in a Nazi Party member was noted. To-day she was taken to the top of the German pavilion tower, virtually a prisoner, and told that she would be given her return tickets to Belrin.

But Herta escaped and the flirtation will end in wedding bells. "I am going to save Herta from Nazi wrath by giving her Swiss nationality," declared M. Bopp.

DOWRIES FOR DOMESTICS

In order to popularies domestic service, Sir William Davison suggested in the Commons last month that the Government should start a separate insurance scheme for domestic workers, providing for a pension at 55 instead of 65, with the alternative of a dowry on marriage.

Colonel Colville (Financial Secretary to the Treasury) replied that it was impossible to institute a special scheme for one class of workers.

GIRL CLAIMS TO BE REINCARNATED SPIRIT OF EGYPTIAN DANCER OF 3,300 YEARS AGO

A Beautiful young woman who claims to be the reincarnated spirit of a dancer in the household of a 3,300-year-old Egyptian dynasty, gave an interview, but insisted that she should only be known to the public Rosemary writes the "Sunday Express."

She is the Rosemary mentioned in the book "Ancient Egypt Speaks," the authors of which are Dr. Frederick Wood, organist of St. John's Church, Blackpool, and Mr. A. J. Howard Hulme, of Ovingdean, who holds an honorary certificate in Egyptology at Oxford.

In the book the claim is made that Rosemary is a human instrument of the Egyptian princes referred to as Lada Mona and has been the means of restoring much of the ancient Eastern language.

"I DON'T UNDERSTAND."

Rosemary gave the interview in the home of Dr. Wood in Hornby-road, Blackpool. She sat in an armchair with a shopping basket on her knee.

"We are not sensationalists," she said. "We want to be allowed to go on with our work; rather than reveal my name I would give up the work.

Asked if she understood signs of Egyptology, she said, "I don't understand anything about it

"In fact, I am frightfully ignorant of it all. It is a very difficult matter which few people understand. Our work is entirely research."

Dr. Wood said, "It may be thought that we are anxious to make money out of our research but when I tell you that on Friday after our book had been published I refused several hundred pounds offered to me as an inducement to reveal Rosemary's identity, you will understand that the work is all we are interested in."

Men Don't Like You

1—To read their favourite books and turn the corner of a page down in order to mark the place.

2—To gather all the flowers in the garden. By all means fill your rooms with them but leave just a few in the garden for show purposes.

3—To get lipstick on your table napkin. This practice is calculated to drive men demented.

4—To forget that when starting the car from cold it is not a good idea to race the engine. Allow it to "tick-over" slowly for a minute or two before getting under way.

5—To make-up in public. Wherever you may be, in a restaurant or a friend's home or an office it is always possible to retire elsewhere to attend to your make-up. What would you say if men brought out their razors and shaved in public? Doubtless many women would think it a good idea!

6—To bring out the family photograph album to show to strangers. Nothing can be more boring.

7—To criticise them in public. Men are shy creatures really.

8—To waste film in the camera. Do try and remember to wind the roll on after each exposure. When on the beach put the camera in the case when you are not using it to protect it from sand and salt-water.

9—To use their neckties for a dressing-gown sash.—"News Chronicle."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Gramophone needles make splendid substitutes for tintacks and leave no heads to show.

If your starched articles stick to the iron when ironing add a little glycerine to the starch when making it.

... suitcases, handbags, etc., need to be cleaned periodically in the same way as you clean your shoes. It will prevent cracks and splits.

* * *

New stockings should be washed before wearing. It lengthens their life and gives modestly priced stockings an 'expensive" look.

* * *

Piano keys can be cleaned by a mixture of powdered whitening and methylated spirit applied with a pad of cotton-wool: Be careful with the inflammable spirit.

* * *

Tray-cloths or other articles of household linen which are embroidered should always be ironed on the wrohg side.

* * *

Utensils used for milk should always be kept spotlessly clean and, if possible, used for no other purpose.

Kesari Kuteeram MADRAS.

Dependable Remedy

For all menstrual disturbances and a tonic for building up a woman's constitution

LODHRA

Obtainable at all Chemists.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. P. M. ZAVERI & CO.

World News From Across The Seas

(Continued from page 40)

with the Gold Standard as modern noveltise are with sex.—Major Hills, M.P.

No European should be brought east of Suez, on a second contract unless the employing agency can provide facilities whereby he may marry and live naturally.—Presbyterian Church of Malaya.

Bobby: "Mother, was baby sent down from Heaven?"

Mother: "Yes, Bobby."

Bobby: "They like to have it quiet up there, don't they?"

* * *

Kerensky Sits On Judgment

M. Kerensky, Prime Minister of Russia in 1917, makes the July number of Mr. Vernon Bartlett's "World Review" exciting with an article called "The Destiny of Stalinism".

The article deals with the Russian internal crisis and says:

"The entire political and bureaucratic apparatus is panic-stricken, whilst the economic situation is growing from bad to worse.

"Stalin himself, having broken away from the old party, the political police and the Red Army, finds himself in an extremely isolated position.....

STALIN.

"Russia needs a real liberty for, as the Moscow trials have amply proved, without liberty the State's economic structures is condemned to ruin, and becomes the prey of ruthless and unscrupulous officials.

"This is why it appears to me that the destiny of Stalinism and of Stalin himself is doomed to be tragic."

America's Woman Minister

Miss Frances Perkins has been United States Secretary of Labour for almost four years. But Americans are still arguing about how she should be addressed.

During the General Motors strike she invited Mr. Alfred Sloan, President of the Corporation, to confer with Mr. John Lewis and other Labour leaders. Mr. Sloan, in his letter declining the invitation, addressed her as "My dear Madame Secretary".

This mode of address was recently challenged by the "New Yorks Times", which is proud of its reputation as the best written newspaper in the United States.

It suggested that "My dear Mrs. Secretary" would be "much better democracy and much sounder English tradition," and added that "My dear Miss Secretary" would be better still.

Miss Frances Perkins is Mrs. Paul Caldwell Wilson in private life, and the mother of a daughter.

* * *

National Anthem For Albania

Albania wants a new national anthem. She is offering a prize of £120 for the best entry in a nation-wide competition to find one. The competition which closed on Wednesday, June 30, was open to all Albanian citizens. The result will be announced on Albania's Independence Day, November 28.

* * *

Humour Punished

For relating a humorous anecdote described as grossly insulting to the "new Germany" and its leaders, Max Loewenstein, a Jew of Rheda, was sentenced on June 29 to one year and nine months' imprisonment by a special Court sitting at Bielefeld, Westphalia.

Another man who had been overheard recounting the anecdote was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

* * *

M.P.'s Salaries

The British M.P.'s recently started earning £600 a year—a salary increase of £200. It is payable on July 31, when the House breaks up for the summer recess. The increase to £12 a week for M.P.'s has caused a revolt among trade union leaders, who are threatening to form a union leaders' union to secure higher wages.

They say that M.P.'s who voted an increase to themselves are mainly responsible for the low pay of Union leaders, as they have always opposed proposals for increases. Moreover, they say the increase to M.P.'s will undermine the authority of union leaders because the men they are supposed to control and direct receive more money than the controllers. Here are some striking examples:

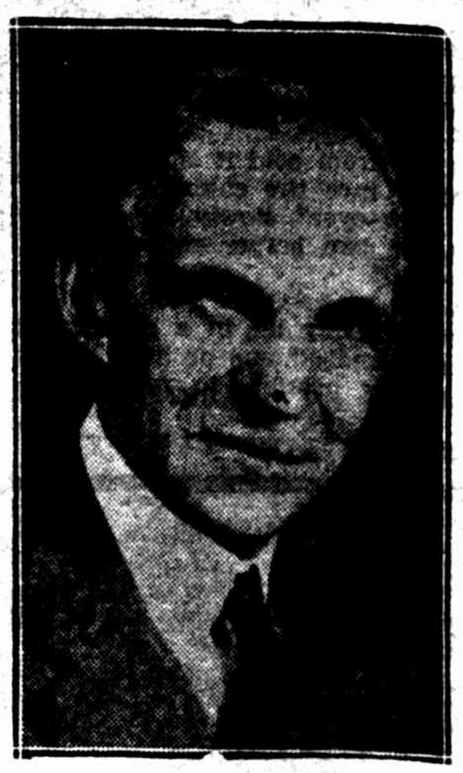
	Per week £	s.	d
President, A.E.U.	7	10	0
General Secretary, A.E.U. (with free house) ...	7	10	0
Executive Members A.E.U.	6	10	0
Mr. David Kirkwood, Engineers' M.P.	12	0	0
General Secretary, Pattern-makers	8	12	0
Mr. Ellis Smith, Pattern-makers' M.P.	12	0	0
Mr. George Buchanan, Pattern-makers' M.P. ...	12	0	0

Every leader of the older craft unions, it is alleged, is underpaid, and few of these unions provide a pension for retirement at old age.

* * *

A Ford Story

"Critic" (Kingsley Martin) of the "New Statesman and Nation", has a friend who has been telling him what he assures us is a true story.



HENRY FORD.

This friend was talking to a big American businessman, who is a friend of Mr. Ford. The American was very enthusiastic about Ford. When asked whether Ford was a genuinely religious man, he answered:—

"Yes I can vouch for that. He keeps a very careful watch on his workers, and if any one of them misbehaves himself with a woman Ford gives him the sack immediately."

* * *

Home Of Wallis Warfield

A short film in the form of a "travelogue" has been made in America under the title of Baltimore, the home of Wallis Warfield. It consists of two reels—a quarter of the length of the average feature film.

The former Baltimore home of the Duchess of Windsor is now open to sight-seers. Tourists are charged one dollar admission.

* * *

A Coronation Story

The Coronation has had some surprising after effects. From the North Country comes a story of an American visitor who was pressed into service as an eleventh man in a cricket match at a house party.

The side of the American won the toss, and, as a joke, knowing he knew nothing of the game, his captain sent him in first. Imagine everybody's surprise when he hit the first ball in the direction of mid-on, dropped his bat on the floor and ran like the wind towards cover-point! He thought he was playing base-ball.

* * *

Her "Siva" Brooch

Mrs. Maude Ffoulkes's book of reminiscenes, which appeared the other day under the title of "All This Happened to Me", is dedicated to "His Imperial Highness the Ex-Crown Prince of Germany in Remembrance of His Never-Failing Kindness and Interest".

In her Chelsea home she has a turquoise brooch, carved to represent Siva, the Indian God of destruction. It is 500 years old, she says, and was given to her by a Princess of Cooch Behar. Mrs. Ffoulkes thinks there is life in it. "Sometimes, as I hold it in my hand it throbs and becomes almost liquid. It has wonderful powers, too. It is able to discover treachery and to give courage", declares

According to Mrs. Ffoulkes, the Maharajah of Cooch Behar used to wear it in battle, but the present owner does not wear it, because she is afraid of it, though several times it has put courage into her. "It always tries to protect and warn me, though soon after it came into my possession I had such a lot of trouble that the Princess told me to throw it in the river. I couldn't do that. I knew it was meant to guide me. Once when I was motoring in India, a motor-cyclist crashed into my car at 90 m.p.h. sending it zig-zagging down the hill for several seconds before it overturned. I expected death at any moment, but I was not afraid, and when the peasants dragged me from the debris they were amazed because I showed no sign of fear. It was the brooch again" confesses Mrs. Ffoulkes.

She would not sell the turquoise brooch at any price unless "it was to go back to where it came from—India".

* * *

How He Got A Rise

The following happened in Victoria Street, London, in the small branch office of a building firm, run by Mr. B——and one girl-typist.

For many months now Mr. — — had been promised a rise in salary. He had even written a snorty letter to head office about it.

At last the head office sent the boss's down to deal with the matter. And he did not like it when he found two clerks conducting a sit-down strike together. He could not sack them. Nobody else knew their work. And yet neither of them would do anything, but continue their sit-down, and now and then get up to make themselves a cup of tea.

So the boss's son went to the telephone and dialled. "We've got a strike on here. Yes. Terrible. Yes. Nobody will do any work." Six cigarettes were smoked in rapid succession and then he went out cursing gently.

Then the Big Boss came down—very smart and friendly. He talked the matter over with Mr.—— and Mr. ——stood his ground.

He offered to raise Mr. B.— —'s salary from £2 to £3 a week. Mr. B. — —smiled and accepted. The Big Boss put on his hat. "Of course, I intended all along to give you this rise", he said. "I want you to understand that. I had nothing to do with this ridiculous strike".

Mr. B. — —understood.

* * *

Freedom Of The Press

Representatives of 11 newspaper proprietors, associations from all over the United States, at a meeting in Chicago, declared their "unalterable opposition" to the proposal of the American Newspaper Guild, now affiliated to the Committee for Industrial Organisation, for a close shop for editorial employees. Their resolution declares that responsibility for impartial news-reporting cannot be discharged if some outside authority determines whom newspapers shall or shall not employ.

The resolution points out that the American Newspaper Build recently took up positions on such debatable subjects as the war in Spain and the Supreme Court Bill and gave support to a particular political party. It was also "enlisted as a partisan in the tremendous public dispute now involving the entire labour movement in this country."

* * *

3,000,000 copies, it is announced, have now been sold of Hitler's book "Mein Kampf", in which he laid down guiding principles for German policy.

The entertaining calculation is made in the "National-Zeitung", of Essen, that all the copies sold, if piled one upon the other, would attain a height 380 times that of the Eiffel Tower, of Paris.

* * *

Gossip With Pataudi

From the "Daily Express" gossip column:

Pataudi seems enlightened and frank. We were discussing a book by another, less Anglophil, Indian Jawaharlal Nehru.

"I can't very well agree with him", he said, smilling: "or I should lose my State".

* * *

A letter in the "Bath and Wills Chronicle":—

Last Saturday evening I heard Lord Baden-Powell's broadcast to the Scouts of the British Empire. He is one of the famous men left of the old Brigade. To my mind he is surely the greatest man on this earth since the time of Christ.

Toward Better Health

BOILS NEVER COME SINGLE

Cure Is In Diet And Body Elimination

Why do we get boils? Why is one boil frequently followed by a veritable crop of them?

Boils are due to a disease germ, oddly enough a germ which is almost always present on the human skin. If so, why does it cause a boil sometimes and not at other times?

One important reason is that the unbroken skin is a wonderful barrier to the entrance of germs. Surface germs cannot penetrate this covering unless it is broken or injured in some way. If the skin be broken by a scratch, cut, or bruised, as by the squeezing of a blackhead or a superficial pimple, the germs are given an opportunity to penetrate to the deeper layers of the skin and a boil may follow. If the infection spreads through the deeper layers a carbuncle is the result. Sometimes, as in the case of a deep pinprick, the infection may go right through the skin and get into the blood stream in which case we get not a boil, but a cellulitis possibly complicated with blood poisoning.

FAULTY DIET

Another factor is that of the general health of the individual, for this affects the "resistance" of the skin. People who are run down or debilitated, who have faulty digestion, or follow a faulty diet, who have certain, perhaps unsuspected, diseases like diabetes, or who are overtired or worried, whose clothing is too heavy or hot, or who burn the candle at both ends, are prone to develop boils.

Once a boil has developed, great care must be taken to prevent spreading of the infection. The boil should not be squeezed, particularly in its early stages before the "core" is formed. Boils should be kept covered with sterile dressings, not only to protect them, but to prevent the spread of pus should they spontaneously open. The adjacent skin should be kept free from contamination and the hands should be scrupulously cleansed both before and after doing any dressings.

Why do crops of boils so frequently break out in school teams? More than one championship has been lost because of crippling boils. Skin abrasions and overheating may be factors, but greater care should be taken to avoid passing from one player to another. Common towels and soap, borrowing of uniforms and cross-infection during a rub-down probably play as great a role.

In addition to the proper care of the boil itself, the general health of the patient and his daily hygiene should be considered. Diet, body elimination, rest, exercise, clothing, fresh air—all must be checked. Sometimes vaccines are of considerable benefit in raising the body resistance to this particular germ.

DOCTOR INDICTS MOTHERS

Why Babies Are Bottlefed

Neurotic, cigarette-smoking mothers who refused to nurse their babies were denounced at the annual conference of the Association of Medical Milk Commissions at Atlantic City.

Dr. Harry S. Bikoff, of the Brooklyn Jewish Hospital, said that in the case of 400 newborn infants during the past year only two were not bottlefed.

He thought that a good many of the mothers were affraid of losing their "girlish" figure.

DRUG THAT KILLS PNEUMONIA GERMS

American Doctor's Important Discovery

Dr. Sanford M. Rosenthal of the National Institute of Health of America announce discovery of a drug which kills pneumonia germs in mice.

While mice infected with the three major types of pneumonia have been treated successfully, Dr. Rosenthal warned that because of the large dosage required, the present chemical treatment could not yet be applied to human beings. He was hopeful, however, now that a successful treatment had been found for mice that a more powerful drug, effective on human beings, would be developed.

The discovery's importance is emphasized by the current outbreak of common colds and influenza which frequently are accompanied by pneumonia. Hospitals of eastern metropolitan areas have been crowded during recent weeks with sick persons and a cure for pneumonia would have materially cut down the number of fatalities.

The effective drug has the lengthy technical name of "P-aminobenzene sulphonamide". It is reasonably cheap and is available commercially, Dr. Rosenthal said. It is closely allied to the drug treatment of streptococcus infection which was given Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., at Boston in December.

NOT READY FOR HUMANS.

"While we are not yet ready to use this drug treatment on human beings, its discovery is quite an advance in the right direction," said Dr. Rosenthal as he worked over a rabbit in his laboratory.

"We have a drug to do the work and now the question is to make it practical for human appl - tion. In the past history of medical research, the advance usually has been quite rapid when the laboratory workers have gotten as far as we have."

A double approach, from the point of view of the chemist as well as of the doctor, is being made at the National Institute of Health. A chemist is seeking additional chemicals for Dr. Rosenthal to test.

The finding of an effective drug to combat and kill pneumonia germs was the result of four years' research by the 39 year old senior pharmacologist of the U. S. Public Health Service. During that time, he tested between 300 and 400 drugs before he found one that would be effective. While he was working in the National Institute of Health buildings here, other research workers abroad were carrying forward similar experiments.

In 1934, Dr. Rosenthal found that formaldehyde sulphoxylate, which was useful in overcoming the effects of bichloride of mercury poisoning, was also capable of curing mice infected with one strain of pneumonia. It was ineffective against the other two major types which account for most of human pneumonia.

Two years ago, German scientists found that a purple dye killed off streptococcus germs and the following year French doctors discovered that it was only a part of the dye crystal that was necessary. The colourless powder is mixed with oil and injected into the patient suffering from streptococcus infection.

Dr. Rosenthal's research has carried forward the research in allied sulphur compounds and he has found that "p-aminobenzene sulphonamide" is effective in killing pneumonia germs in mice.

Dr. Rosenthal, a graduate of Vanderbilt University, has been with the Public Health Service for eight years. During the later half of that time, he has devoted his major attention to pneumococcus infections and how to cure them.

INSULIN GOOD FOR ASTHMA ALSO

Warsaw Physician's Claim

Insulin, now a remedy for the once-hopeless mental disease, schizophrenia, is also good for asthma, according to Dr. Jakob Wegierko of St. Stanislaus Hospital, Warsaw. Writing in the Wiener Klinische Wochenshrift, the doctor says that he does not know why insulin should have this effect, but that it does.

An injection of insulin reduces the amount of sugar in the blood. If the dose is very heavy coma follows, which may end in death if sugar (dextrose or grape sugar) is not given quickly. Wegierko injects just enough insulin to reduce the amount of blood sugar by half. The treatment is repeated every three or five days, though in bad cases injections may be necessary twice a day.

The first sign of "shock" is weakness and sleepiness in 96 per cent. of the cases. In 40 per cent. there is perspiration and in 10 per cent. trembling and palpitation.

At a meeting of the American Neurological Association in Atlantic City, N. J., last week, Drs. Baldwin L. Keyes, Herbert Freed and Helena E. Riggs of Philadelphia warned against the rapidly growing fashion of administering insulin for this and that. They were not so much concerned with the possibility of the patient's dying before sugar could be administered as with brain changes, which resemble those of encyphalitis, or sleeping sickness. We take it that Drs. Keyes, Freed and Riggs would not encourage Dr. Wegierko to try insulin shock on patients afflicted with gallstones, kidney colic and migrance headaches—his declared intention.—"New York Times."

Don't expect a half-way toothpaste—one that merely cleans the teeth—to keep your gums healthy. It just can't do it. Yet, gums must be protected or you run the risk of Pyorrhea—that dreaded disease of the gums which strikes 4 people out of 5 over 40

FORHAN'S Toothpaste gives you *double* protection. It does BOTH jobs, cleans teeth and at the same time safeguards your gums. Forhan's is the only toothpaste that contains Dr. Forhan's famous Astringent widely used by the dental profession for combating gum disorders. You need Forhan's *double* protection. Buy a tube today!

Forhan's

DOES BOTH JOBS

Cleans Teeth Saves Gums

The Original Toothpaste for both TEETH AND GUMS

Formula of Dr. R. J. Forhan

Write for free sample to:
Muller Maclean and Co., Inc.,
38T Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

A striking picture, taken at Duxford, Cambridgeshire, when pilots of Duxford station were creating smoke screens during a rehearsal for the display at Hendon Aerodrome.

Madame Roman, French air-woman, and Mlle. Nardin photographed at the Paris aerodrome, on their return from their Paris-Pondicherry flight.

STAR-LORE FOR BEGINNERS

Jupiter (Guru)

(By PANDIT T. V. D. KURUP.)

Jupiter (Guru) is the lord of the fourth day of the week, 'Guruvara,' Jupiter is a very auspicious planet: Moon, Mars and Sun are his friends, Saturn is his acquaintance and Venus, his foe. Jupiter is male and represents worldly and divine wisdom. It is therefore a divine planet. Jupiter is bright yellow and is the lord of North-East. Jupiter moves one year in each sign and is strongest during day time. Predict the following when Jupiter is strong:—

Tall and healthy, yellowish, meritorious and famous, charitable and forgiving, bilious and phlegmatic, highly intelligent, divinely wise and very pious, famous children, good education, taste for pearls and treasure rooms, healthy and wealthy, fond of sweet taste and yellow colour.

Jupiter is male.

VENUS (SUKRA)

The sixth day of the week is governed by Venus and called Sukravara (Friday). We have learned that Venus is a Prime Minister. It governs all sexual pleasures and passions. Venus is white and it governs South-East. Venus is of imperious nature and it produces, when strong or powerful, men of passion, well-informed in all arts, licentious, fond of women, courageous and luxurious. Saturn and Mercury are his friends, Mars and Jupiter are his acquaintances and Moon and Sun are his foes. Venus moves nearly a month in each sign of the Zodiac. It is also an auspicious planet. If Venus is strong and powerful in a person's birth, we can predict:—

Charming appearance, beautiful eyes, broad chest and light shoulders, handsome, attractive to ladies, very passionate and licentious, windy and phlegmatic complaints, fond of women and enjoyment with men, and intelligent. Venus governs sleeping accommodation, and beds, marriage, wife, vehicles, sour taste and white colour.

It should be remembered that Venus governs marriage. The powerful situation of this planet is, therefore, significant of a very happy marriage and a faithful and beautiful marriage partner. Thus, a person, with strongly placed Venus at the time of birth, can be sure of attracting women.

SATURN (SHANI OR MANDA).

"Shaniwara", the last day of the week is governed by Saturn. Saturn is the most inauspicious and evil of all the planets. Saturn moves 30 months in each sign. Venus and Mercury are the friends of Saturn, Jupiter is his acquaintance and Sun, Mars and Moon, his enemies. Thus we observe that Saturn has more enemies than any other planets. When all the other planets represent the pleasures and happiness of persons, Saturn is a planet which influences our sorrows and miseries. Saturn is an airy planet, it shows vulgar nature and makes persons cheats, tale-bearers, quarrelsome, lazy, stubborn, cruel and sleepy.

All these prove, conclusively that Saturn is the most inauspicious planet. Saturn is an eunuch and it is the lord of West and is black. Saturn, like Moon and Mars, is powerful during nights.—Predict the following if you find powerful Saturn in any person's birth:—

Black countenance, thin, tall and ugly, thick hair, very cruel, unscrupulous, lazy, dilapidated houses, poor, and taste for inferior grains.

RAHU AND KETU.

We have already seen that besides the above seven planets, there are two other planets, namely, Rahu or Dragon's Head, and Ketu or Dragon's Tail. These planets are said to be insignificant and shadowy—However, these planets, also, have certain influences on a person's destiny. Some astrologers are of opinion that Rahu has the same peculiarities as Mars and Ketu or Saturn. These planets, are called "Dark Planets." Rahu and Ketu both move 18 months in a house. Rahu governs South-West, tanks, cultivation, rest-houses, and maternal uncles. Strong Rahu in a person's horoscope signifies a haughty and courageous person, childless, phlegmatic, and fond of worship. Ketu governs grand-parents, grief, extravagance and expenses. It is significant of emancipation or Moksha.

I have given, in the above, only the influence of the various planets if they are 'powerful' during the time of birth. How these planets are powerful and how we can learn whether a certain planet is powerful or not, we can study as we progress. Planets, likewise, have certain influences even on a babe in its mother's womb. Astrologers say that Venus governs the first month of pregnancy, Mars rules the second, Jupiter the third, while the fourth is ruled by the Sun, fifth by Moon, sixth by Saturn, seventh by Mercury, eighth month by the lord of the Conception time or Lagna and ninth by Moon. Thus the babe, even before its birth, experiences the effects of the planetary influences indirectly.

PAY YOUR WIFE, SAYS MRS. ROOSEVELT

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, is for women working—and being paid for it—even though they work in their own homes. Moreover, she believes they should have an eight-hour day.

"When women work long hours and for next to nothing, they are not only competing against each other, but are pulling down wages of their men folks," she said in a discussion with Miss Rose Schneiderman, president of the Women's Trade Union League and secretary of the New York State Department of Labour, radiocast over a nation-wide hook-up last night.

The housewife earns a right to a salary "without any question," she declared, adding that a woman who works to give her children the necessities and some of the advantages of life should have her work day limited to eight hours.

Miss Schneiderman also was against long working hours for women.

When asked by Mrs. Roosevelt if she thought men resented women working in industry, Miss Schneiderman replied that they did "sometimes."

"But you can imagine what would happen if the 11,000,000 working women in the United States suddenly quit their jobs and waited for the men to support them," she added.—"Christian Science Monitor."

"TIGER" BECOMING EXTINCT

Efforts To Save Rare Marsupial

Determined to preserve those species of marsupials which are threatened with extinction, Australians, who have already taken steps to protect their Koala, or "teddy-bear", are now concentrating on the Tasmanian "tiger" which is rapidly diminishing in numbers. This marsupial has many unique features, and during its evolution from the early mammalian age has become carnivorous. It resembles a wolf with stripes. The Tasmanian Animal and Bird Protection Board has organized parties of experienced bushmen to search in remote conners of the State to find out its remaining haunts and estimate its numbers. If necessary, sanctuary will be proclaimed. Scientists in other parts of the Empire have shown great interest and have offered help, says Austral News.

MEMORY

The Federal Radio Commission has just approved a radio robot that will pick up the international distress signal when the operator is off duty, sound an alarm, and turn on the lights in the operator's quarters and on the bridge. The signal (used by ships of all nations) is four dashes, each four seconds in duration, separated by spaces of one second each. The device picks up the first dash, then, if there is no second or third is clear for another signal. It sounds the alarm only upon receipt of the fourth dash after "remembering" the other three.

TOOTH DECAY

Geography and drinking water seem to play an important part in the problem of tooth decay, Dr. Clarence A. Mills reports to the International Association for Dental Research. Tooth decay in U. S. school children increases as distance from the tropics increases; for every degree of latitude there are 15 more decayed teeth per 100 children, probably due to decreased ultraviolet light in northern latitudes. Hard water is better for the teeth than soft, and people who are heavy salt-eaters have more tooth decay, Doctor Mills discovered.

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

"A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW"

We speak loosely of "a bird's-eye-view" to denote a long-distance, all-embracing view of a scene or problem.

But the real meaning of the phrase, from the naturalist's stand-point, is decidedly more remarkable than that. If we used the expression literally, "a bird's-eye-view" would be a view, not necessarily from a height, but an astonishingly sharp and detailed view.

For the eye is to the bird what the nose is to the dog. While insects often blunder into things because they fly fast, and yet are short-sighted, birds can frequently be seen giving evidence of remarkably keen sight—now long, now short.

Swallows dart about with incredible speed, each twist and turn meaning the capture of at least one insect. Birds of prey sweep on their victims with unerring aim, despite great speed. Owls fly swiftly through the woods, without catching on a single twig.

Birds are able to do this because their eyes have the ability to focuss and with unfailing accuracy.

Some naturalists believe that it is this amazing sense of sight, rather than instinct, which guides birds in migration. They find way each year over many thousands of miles because they have viewed the route before.

Embryologist Explodes Myths

"Test-Tube Babies" Cannot Last Beyond Laboratory Stage

Listen to Dr. George L. Streeter, embryologist of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, as he disposes of some current notions about eggs and test-tube babies, says the scientific correspondent of the "New York Times."

Do big men came from big eggs and little men from little eggs? The answer is a ringing "No!" The egg in a Russian Cossack is the same in size as the egg of an African pygmy. Why the difference in the size of the two men? Because cells multiply more rapidly in big men and keep on multiplying longer. Bricks are the same size in a suburban residence and a factory.

If eggs can be fertilized in a test tube or glass tube, can't we dispense with mothers? Another ringing "No!" The egg can be carried only through the early stage in glass. Then comes a time when it must fasten itself to living tissue in order to obtain nourishment and material for further growth.

Does the age of parents affect the quality of an egg? It does in rats. There is a "best age" for a rat to give birth. The embryologists are not so sure of humans. But there is reason to suppose that children are stronger and healthier if they are not born at the beginning or end of the reproductive period.

Is it possible for a mother to "mark" a child before birth by being frightened or by wishing it to become a great artist or business man? Experiments with animals show that there is no such prenatal influence. Abnormal children are the result of abnormal development. And development may be abnormal or not, regardless of prenatal influence.

What is the cause of twins? There are two kinds—"fraternal" and "identical." Fraternal twins result when two eggs are fertilized. Identical twins are the result of the splitting of a fertilized, each half developing independently. Sometimes the halves do not separate completely and hence give rise to Siamese twins. Fraternal twins are no more alike than ordinary brothers and sisters. Identical twins are so very much alike that their own mothers find difficulty in telling them apart.

WEIMAR'S WONDER CLOCK

A local clockmaker has now succeeded in putting in order the "wonder Clock" of Weimar. This timepiece was built in 1704 for Duke William Ernest of Weimar by Johnnes Asmann. Not only did it tell the time of day, it recorded the Duke's age from time to time and also the position of the sun and moon in the heavens. In addition one each day of the week a different picture of some Biblical subject appeared to remind the Duke of his pious duties. For 150 years the clock went perfectly. Then its mechanism failed, probably owing to the strain of being adjusted to tell the ages of successive Dukes in turn. It has now been repaired and draws visitors from far and wide to the Castle Museum at Weimar to "see the wheels go round."

USES FOR THE SPIDER WEB

The equipment which the members of the National Geographic Society—United States navy expedition took to the tiny Phoenix group of islands in the South Pacific for use in study of the eclipse on June 8 included spider webs. These were to be used on the eye-pieces of some of the telescopes in measuring the diameters of celestial bodies and in establishing the precise time when a star passes a point in the heavens.

A full-time job has been built by John Scott, of York, England on the use of spiders' webs in making theodolites and other scientific instruments. Equipped with a box, a fork and a pot of varnish, he scours the country in search of webs. The best spider for his purposes, he has found lives on gose bushes suspended in a wheel type of web from six to twelve inches in diameter. He collects the webs by means of varnish on a fork and when the varnish is set puts them in boxes.

A REMARKABLE FOOD

There is one food produced today that goes through man's hands and still retains everything that it had before man touched it—a food that tastes just as it did when the ancients produced it three thousand years ago. That remarkable food is honey. The main reason that this finest of Nature's products may be eaten to-day just as David and Solomon enjoyed it, is that the bees have attended to all the details of its manufacture and have left to their peekers only the responsibility of preparing it for market.

These clean little insects have put out such a perfect, ready-to-pack, ready-to-eat food that there has been little incentive for man to attempt improving its flavour or trying in any way to make it more convenient to keep or handle, or more beautiful to look upon. The bees have travelled thousands of miles among the flowers to gather it in nectar form, have put in weeks of labour building waxen combs in which to keep it while it is being converted and concentrated, have by fanning their wings day and night, pumped thousands of cubic feet of air through the hive to change the watery nectar into thick, nourishing honey, then, have spent days sealing over, with air-tight wax cappings, the cells in which they have stored the finished product.

EIGHT MILLION TREES

Making A Garden City In Australia

Thousands of trees are still being planted at Canbera, Australia's garden city capital. On the completion of a plantation a mile long and 130 feet wide, in a few months, the city gardeners will have accomplished the remarkable feat of planting eight million trees and shrubs. The trees, says Austral News comprise wattles, eucalypts and conifers. For each the average hole dug is three feet square and of equal depth. The sum total of these holes would equal a three-foot trench from London to Karachi

DEBT—A BILLION AND A PENNY

Australia's national debt is officially announced as £1,262,911,-646/0/1d. Of the total £674,1 944,096 with odd shillings and pence is held in Australia £543,-870,662 in London and approximately £45,000,000 in New York. The total represents £480 per head of the population, says Austral News. The war debt is still £195,266,826.

"THE SHOT"

(Continued From Page 12)

life I never would have pardoned him."

I looked at Silvio with surprise. Such a confession entirely perplexed me. Silvio continued. "Exactly so; I have not the right to risk death. Six years ago I received a slap, and my enemy is still alive."

My curiosity was greatly excited. "Did you not fight with him." I questioned. "Circumstances probably separated you?"

"I did fight with him," replied Silvio, "and here is a token of our combat." Silvio got up and took from a hat-box a red cap with a gold pom and crown-lace. (one that Frenchmen call "bonnet de police"); he put it on, it was shot through about two inches above the forehead.

"You know," continued Silvio, "that I served in——hussar's regiment. You know my character; I am accustomed to excel from childhood I had this disposition. In those days wildness was in fashion. I was the wildest in the regiment. We boasted of drunkenness; I out drank the famous B.——, who was praised in the poetry of D.——. In our regiment duels were occurring every minute; I attended them all, either as a witness or as a participant. My comrades idolized me and the regimental officers, who were constantly being changed, looked upon me as a necessary evil.

"I was tranquilly (or excitedly) enjoying my fame, when a young man from a rich and distinguished family (I do not like to mention his name) was commissioned to us. Since the day of my birth I had never met such a fortunate and brilliant young man. Consider for yourself youth, ability, beauty, the utmost joyousness, the most non-chalant courage, a famous name, wealth of which he did not know the amount and which he did not hoard, and consider yourself what his effect must have been among us. My leadership swerved. Attracted by my fame, he looked for ways to establish friendship with me, but I received him coldly, and he without any regret, avoided me. I began to hate him. His successes in the regiment and in the society of the ladies drove me absolutely to despair. I began to look for ways to pick a quarrel with him; my epigrams he replied to with epigrams that always seemed unexpected and sharper than mine, and which were, naturally, unequalled in wit; he joked while I bore malice. At last, once at a ball in the house of a regimental landlord seeing him become the object of attention of all the ladies particularly of the hostess herself whose relations with me were intimate. I whispered some bald rudeness into his ear. He, enraged, slapped me. We took to our swords the ladies began to faint; they separated us, and that same night we met to fight.

"It was at dawn. With my three seconds I stood at the appointed place. In inexpressible impatience I awaited my enemy. The spring sun had already risen and its heat was increasing. I saw him at a distance. He was on foot in a sword uniform, accompanied by one second. We walked to meet them. He drew near holding a cap full of cherries. The seconds measured twelve paces for us. I was to shoot first; but feelings of malice were so strong in me that I was not sure of a steady hand, and in order to give myself time, offered him the first shot. My opponent did not accept. The seconds decided to cast lots. The dice fell in his favour—the eternal beloved of fortune. He aimed and shot through my cap. Now it was my turn. His life was at last in my hands, I looked at him greedily, trying to catch even a slight sign of uneasyness. He was facing the gun, picking ripe cherries from his cap and spitting out the pits, that fell near me. His unconcern or carelessness made me furious. What profit will it bring me, I thought, to deprive him of life when he himself absolutely does not care for it? A malicious thought flashed into my mind. I lowered my pistol. "You, it seems have no time for death." I said to him. "Will you please have your breakfast; I do not want to disturb you." "You do not disturb me at all". he objected, "Please shoot, as for the rest, do as you like. Anyway I'll owe you a shot; I shall always be at your service." I addressed the seconds explaining that I did not desire to shoot now and thus ended the combat.

"I resigned and retired to this small village. Since then not a single day has passed that I have not thought of my target. Today my hour has arrived"..... ..... Silvio took out of his pocket the letter he had received that morning and gave it to me to read. Someone (it seems his solicitor) wrote him from Moscow that the "noted person" would soon contract a legal marriage with a young and beautiful girl. "You have guessed," said Silvio, "who this "noted person" is. I am leaving for Moscow We shall see if this time he will meet death before his marriage with the same unconcern as he waited for it one time with the cherries!"

With these words, Silvio threw his cap on the floor and began to walk to and fro in the room, like a tiger in a case. I listened to him motionlessly; strange, contradicting feelings moved me.

A servant entered the room and announced that the horses were ready. Silvio pressed my hand firmly; we kissed each other. He got into the carriage where there lay two bags, one with the pistols, the other with his belongings, We took leave of each other once again and the horses galloped away.

~ and so nourishing

IF only as a delightful hot weather drink—deliciously cooling and refreshing—you would give pride of place to "Ovaltine" served cold. But "Ovaltine" is far more than that. It is supremely rich in the nourishment which builds up energy, vitality and robust good health.

"Ovaltine" is brimful of the vital elements you need to make good the lack of nutriment in ordinary foods and to sustain your strength through the long months of trying hot weather.

"Ovaltine" is prepared by exclusive processes from Nature's richest tonic foods. It combines the vitalizing and energy-giving properties of ripe barley malt and pure creamy cow's milk, together with valuable natural phosphatides and vitamins.

In hot season, as in cold and monsoon seasons, make sure of vigorous health, by regularly drinking "Ovaltine." It is equally nutritious and delicious served hot or cold, but be sure you buy "Ovaltine" and not some imitation claimed to be "as good as Ovaltine."

Unlike imitations, "Ovaltine" does not contain household sugar, nor any other cheap ingredient, to give it bulk and to lower manufacturing costs. There is nothing to compare with "Ovaltine" for quality and value and for economy in use. Quality always tells.

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OE/195

CORONATION DAY RADIO PROGRAMME FAKED

FOR "BENEFIT" OF SOUTH AFRICAN "NATIVES"

Cape Town, South Africa, June 8.—The entire Union of South Africa was shocked to-day by the disclosure that the Government broadcasting agency had put over a hoax in the Coronation Day programme, (cabled the Cape Town correspondent of the "New York Times" on June 6).

A "Round the World Broadcast" had been arranged to illustrate the homage of the British Empire to the new King, and South Africa's programme included expressions of loyalty from a "Road gold miner" and a "Natal sugar planter". To-day, officials of the South African Broadcasting Corporation admitted that neither speaker had anything to do with either mining or sugar planting.

An additional sensation was caused by the admission that wild lions were not roaring on May 30 from Kruger National Park, as the announcement indicated, but that radio-listeners heard a phonograph record of roars of Samson, the pet lion of the Pretoria Zoo.

An error in the Coronation broadcast was responsible for these revelations. The sugar planter was said to be speaking from the Drakensberg Mountains in the interior, while the only sugar plantations in South Africa are along the coast.

The Cape Argus, a Cape Town newspaper, immediately contended it was a hoax. Broadcasting Corporation officials, after admitting it to-day, sought to justify this action. They pointed out that the Coronation broadcast was advertised as taking place in Cape Town, where there are no miners or sugar planters. A moving-picture manager took the part of the planter and a sports writer took that of the miner. These, the officials said, expressed sentiments typical of miners and sugar planters, so that the broadcast was justified.

As for the "canned lion", the chagrained officials asserted they had been talking for weeks about making recordings for a broadcast and the roars were transcribed at the last minute when it was discovered it would be difficult to get enough noise from lions in the jungle.

In The World Of Bridge

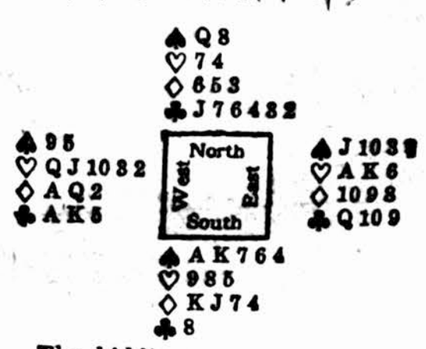
LOOKING FOR TROUBLE

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher," says Ely Culbertson.

When a player whose hand is weak steps into the bidding he is taking a risk; but if an opponent has already announced a strong hand, the player is not merely taking a risk—he is begging for trouble. That was what was wrong with North's bidding in the hand below. He could have maintained a discreet silence and gotten off with the mere loss of a rubber. His attempt to intimidate or confuse the opponents succeeded in getting his side to the worst possible contract and a loss of 1100 Points!

North, dealer.
Both sides vulnerable.



The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1 ♠	Double
2 ♣	Double	2 ◇	Double
Pass	Pass	Pass	

It is often maintained, and properly, that any bid over a takeout double is a sign of weakness. But such a bid should be made only when the responding hand is unable to offer any support to partner's suit. The bid is in the nature of rescue and is made in the fear of a penalty pass by fourth hand.

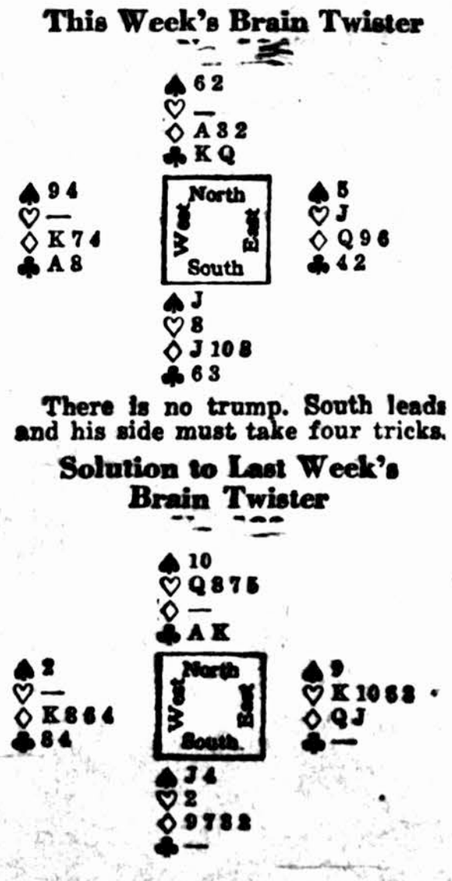
In this case, North had fair support for his partner, and had no special reason to fear a penalty pass by East. If he thought that his miserable two-club bid could blind the opponents to their Aces and Kings, he was indulging in a pipe-dream.

As it turned out, neither the one spade nor the two club contract could have been penalized as severely as two diamonds.

West opened the Queen of hearts and East overtook with his king to return the ten of diamonds. Dummy's shortness in the major suits dictated this defense. South covered with the Jack, and West won with the Queen. West continued with a low heart, East winning with the Ace. That player led the nine of diamonds and continued the suit when the nine was permitted to hold.

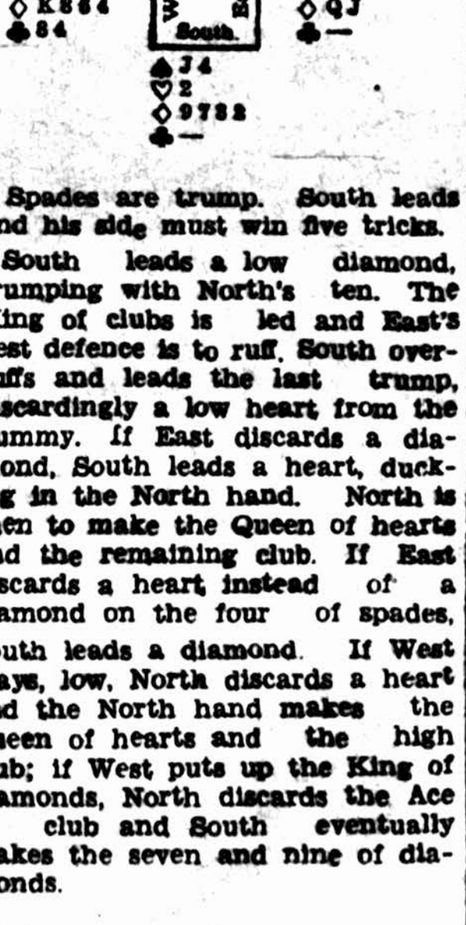
West won the third round of trumps with the Ace, and continued hearts. South could trump whenever he liked, and thereafter could make only his three top spades. His total number of tricks was four on a contract for eight—a sorry state of affairs for which North was the culprit.

This Week's Brain Twister



There is no trump. South leads and his side must take four tricks.

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must win five tricks.

South leads a low diamond, trumping with North's ten. The King of clubs is led and East's best defence is to ruff. South overruffs and leads the last trump, discardingly a low heart from the dummy. If East discards a diamond, South leads a heart, ducking in the North hand. North is then to make the Queen of hearts and the remaining club. If East discards a heart instead of a diamond on the four of spades, South leads a diamond. If West plays low, North discards a heart and the North hand makes the Queen of hearts and the high club; if West puts up the King of diamonds, North discards the Ace of club and South eventually makes the seven and nine of diamonds.

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Partial or total and complicated with head noises and other troubles—no matter how long and what causes, cured successfully in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request. Kamala Works Panchpota. Bengal (F)

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AVAILABLE AT ALL LEADING CHEMISTS.
Wholesale Stockists: KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road, Bombay.

"WILD CARGO"

(Continued from page 1)

into the air and over the rail into the sea.

"Spitfire's" Death Struggle With Two Huge Sharks

CHAPTER SIX.

While leopards, like all cat animals, have no fondness for the water, they are fairly strong swimmers when the occasion demands. I had no fears that Spitfire could not readily swim the comparatively short distance to shore. But my mind was already busy trying to figure some plan to recapture him, for he was too precious a prize to be lightly permitted to escape.

I accused myself of negligence in not watching his cage more carefully. No doubt he had managed by dint of extraordinary persistence, to bite and claw loose even the doubly reinforced rattan lashings that had held the logs of his cage together. I should have posted a guard there!

These thoughts flashed through my mind, almost automatically, as I leaped down the ladder connecting with the lower deck and over to the rail. Ali appeared from somewhere and was at my side, all breathless.

Some new terror was in his eyes, I realized, as he pointed significantly over the rail.

"Jerong, tuan, jerong!" he cried. ("A shark, master, a shark!")

Even as he spoke my eyes rested on Spitfire, swimming strongly toward the shore and already thirty feet from the boat. In the same instant that Ali's words penetrated my consciousness. I noticed also a big dorsal fin sticking up like a miniature sail as it cut through the water in the direction of Spitfire.

Even in this unaccustomed and handicapping element, the leopard's battling instinct did not desert him. It warned him, somehow, of the approach of an enemy, and he deftly dodged in an oblique direction as the lightning stroke approached him.

I stood rooted in my tracks. Poor Spitfire seemed so tiny and helpless against the giant antagonist which was sweeping down on him underneath the surface. I knew that this shark was probably 12 or 14 feet in length, with a sheer weight equal to a dozen Spitfires.

But the leopard did not surrender. Not even if the stars in their courses fought against him would he give up without a struggle.

A Deadly Struggle

Of course his pitiful effort at dodging did not help. He had not taken three strokes before his adversary dealt him a staggering blow from beneath, sending his whole body a foot into the air.

The shark, on account of his peculiar set-back mouth, has to turn over on his back when he strikes. I could see the white belly of this particular sea-wolf flash in the sunshine as the blow was struck that sent the leopard's black form catapulting upwards, his hindquarters in the shark's jaw.

Spitfire's muscles used that jaw as a fulcrum to throw his teeth and claws into action, anywhere, against this strange enemy. Somehow the leopard swung himself around the shark's head probing with frantic futility the impenetrable hide of the monster and quickly discovering two vulnerable resting places for his terrible claws,—one under the shark's right eye, which Spitfire ripped out—the other in an opening in the gills on the same side, which he clawed through with a single gouging sweep, tearing the whole gill structure wide open.

The shark, badly wounded, dropped back into the water, but his jaws still clung tenaciously to Spitfire's leg. As the great fish lowered himself he made a series of quick movements characteristic of his species, not unlike the familiar performance of a dog shaking a rat. Having given the leopard a thorough shaking, he let go for a moment, probably intending to make a swift circle and attack again.

But before the injured water demon could execute this manoeuvre, another shark struck Spitfire from below, knocking him into the air again. This new adversary had the leopard's forequarters in his jaws, and Spitfire was too numb and probably too breathless to fight back in the brief instant before he was submerged.

Our boat was moving along so slowly that by running backward along the rail I had been able to keep even with the combatants throughout the few seconds of their struggle. My final glimpse showed the first assailant returning to the battle, a little groggy perhaps from his gouged-out eye and torn gills. He managed, however, to grab the leopard's badly chewed hindquarters again. And I saw the pair of deep-sea cutthroats setting out to do a thorough job of tearing to pieces the finest example of the black leopard I have ever seen, slowly pulling him under the water as they went to work.

Dash For Safety

I have discussed this dramatic incident with wild-animal men of my acquaintance. Some of them believe, with Ali, that the leopard was consciously making a dash for safety when he leaped overboard.

Personally, I doubt it. Cats are not that keen about swimming. My own belief—and that of the leopard-wise shikaris I know—is that Spitfire II hadn't the faintest idea of what he was doing when he went over the side. The act was one of pure panic. Nothing reduces the mental effectiveness of an animal, no matter how wild, quite so much as surroundings that are entirely new to him. More than one savage beast, normally as brave as they come, has become panicky on being suddenly thrust into an unexplored region like the deck of a ship.

Regardless of what was responsible for the leap overboard, I feel reasonably sure that it was the pig-sticking, with the smell of blood and the squeals of the victim, that furnished the immediate inspiration for the escape. No leopard—especially a black one with all the fierceness of the species—could be expected to be calm in a situation like that. But once free, the animal appeared to have lost his head.

Be that as it may, Dr. Ditmars got his pair of black leopards. I have always regretted that he didn't get Spitfire II but he did get a well-matched pair, in perfect condition. One of them has since died. The other may be seen to this day in the New York Zoological Park in the Bronx.

(To Be Continued.)

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Johnny, said mother at the dinner table, "are you sure you washed your face? It doesn't look like that when I wash it."

"Well, mother," replied Johnny, "if I rubbed as hard as you do I'd push myself over."

* * *

Landlady: "And how do you feel now?"

Lodger: "Just terrible. I feel as if I was going to die."

Landlady: "Well, you can't die here; this is the living room".

* * *

Jack was seeing his wife off for a holiday. "Would you like any fiction to read while you're away darling?"

"No, thanks, dear," replied his wife, "You'll be sending me some letters."

* * *

Employer: "Look here, what did you mean by telling me you had had seven years' experience in a bank when you'd never had a job before?"

Youth: "Well, you advertised for a man with imagination."

* * *

Dr. Pullast, a prominent dentist in the west, received a letter the other day from a man in the next country which said: I've hearn tell of your skill as a dentist and I would like some of your teeth. As I am busy with my spring work I will give you the measurements. My mouth is three inches wide acrost, five-eighths of an inch threw the jaw and some hummocky on the edges. Jaw is shaped like a hossshew, with the toe forward. If you want me to be more particular, I will have to come thar."

* * * *

A post office inspector, on his annual round, called at the little post office of Mudville, which was run behind a few barrels and sacks in a grocer's shop.

The slipshod way it was managed surprised him.

"Look here," he said angrily to the shopkeeper-postmaster, "ou're going to hear about this when I send in my report!"

The shopkeeper disappeared behind the barrels, and a little while later emerged with a small box which contained some stamps and coppers and two small exercise books. He thrust them toward the inspector.

"Here," he said, "take your old post office and get out!"

* * *

Tramp: Would you please 'elp a pore man whose wife is out of work?

* * *

'What did your wife say when you got home at two o'clock this morning?'

'I'll tell you some other time. I've got to be back at the office in an hour.'

* * *

"The horn on your car must be broken."

"No, it's just indifferent."

"Indifferent! What do you mean?"

"It just doesn't give a hoot."

* * *

Salesman (after handling and displaying stock of linoleum rugs): "What did you say it was for, ma'am?"

Customer: "Oh, didn't I tell you? It's for the bottom of the canary's cage."

* * * *

Tommy came out of a room in which his father was tacking down a carpet. He was crying lustily.

'Why, Tommy, what's the matter?' ask his mother.

'D-d-dad hit his finger with the hammer,' sobbed Tommy.

'Well, you needn't cry at a thing like that,' comforted his mother. 'Why didn't you laugh?'

'I did,' sobbed Tommy.

"It's time I settled down," said the tramp as the steamroller passed over him.

* * *

Daughter (leaving for holiday): 'Goodbye, Dad. Don't forget to write, even if it's only a cheque.'

* * *

'Are you yawning?'

'No. I'm giving a silent Indian war-whoop.'

* * *

She—Am I the first girl you ever kissed?

He—Now that you mention it, you do look familiar.

* * *

Father: 'Never, my boy, hesitate to ask for advice.'

Son: 'Why not?'

'Because everybody likes to give it.'

* * *

'You've been worrying me for five years now because you weren't as well-dressed as Mrs. Smart next door,' said Hobson.

'Well?' demanded Mrs. Hobson.

'Well, he's failed—can't pay his debts!'

'Did he owe you anything'.

'No!'

'Humph! I can't see what that has to do with my clothes!'

Mistress: 'If the master brings some more of his friends to dinner to-night, Mary, are you sure you're ready?'

Cook: 'Quite sure, ma'am. My trunk's packed.'

* * *

Said the young man: 'Do you think your father would object to my marrying you?'

'I don't know,' the girl replied, coldly. 'If he's anything like me he would.'

* * *

A business man, seeing a friend sitting disconsolately looking out of a window, asked him: 'What's the matter with you?'

'I promised my wife a Pomeranian. The best price I can get one for is £5. and it's too much,' was the reply.

'You're right. I can sell you one for £2.'

'Fine!' said the other. 'When can you let me have it?'

'Just a minute. I'll find out,' said the man of business, and rushed out to a public telephone. Getting his partner. he said: 'Listen! I've sold a fellow a Pomeranian for £2. What's a Pomeranian?'

'Remember, my boy,' said the elderly relative, sententiously, 'that wealth does not bring happiness.'

'I don't expect it to,' answered the young man. 'I merely want it so that I may be able to choose the kind of misery that is most agreeable to me.'

* * *

The Canvasser: If you can spare me five minutes, sir, I can show you how to earn twice the money you're getting.

The Sad Man: I do that now.

* * * *

Employer—What we want is a smart boy, alert and intelligent. Are you quick to take notice?

Boy Applicant (proudly)—Yes, sir; 'ad it twice in a fortnight once.

* * *

'Father,' said Willie, 'will you give me a penny for a poor man who is crying outside?'

'Certainly,' replied father. 'What is he crying for?'

'He's crying: 'Ice cream—a penny each,'' said Willie, having got the penny.

Our Humorist At Large

"Next time you go to a party you'd better drink a better class of spirits—you've developed a knock in your snore."

Inspector: "Aren't you the man who was released yesterday."
Prisoner: "Yeah, I've staged a comeback."

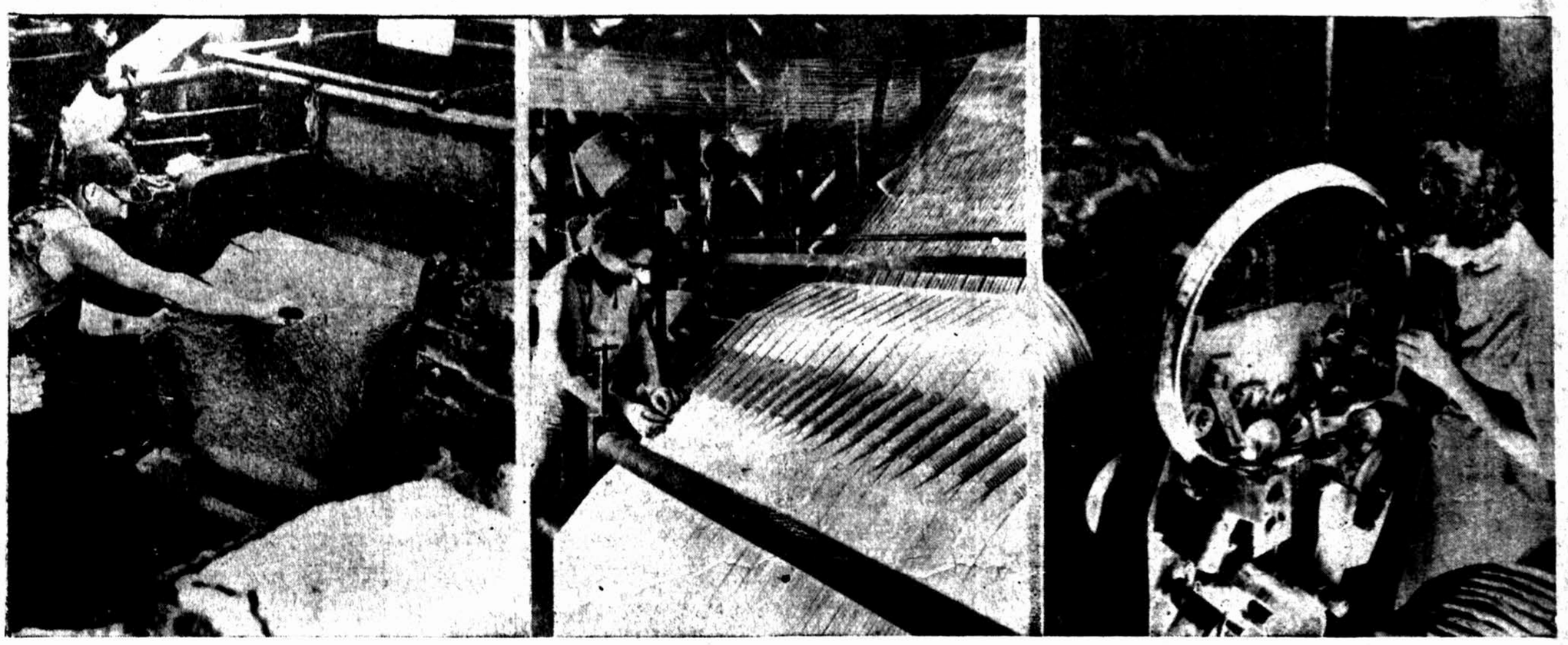
"Darling, you'll be able to stay a little later to-night the Electric Light Company has reduced its rate threepence a unit."

"Ye shall no marry ma Maggie!"
"Then gie me back ma cigar!"

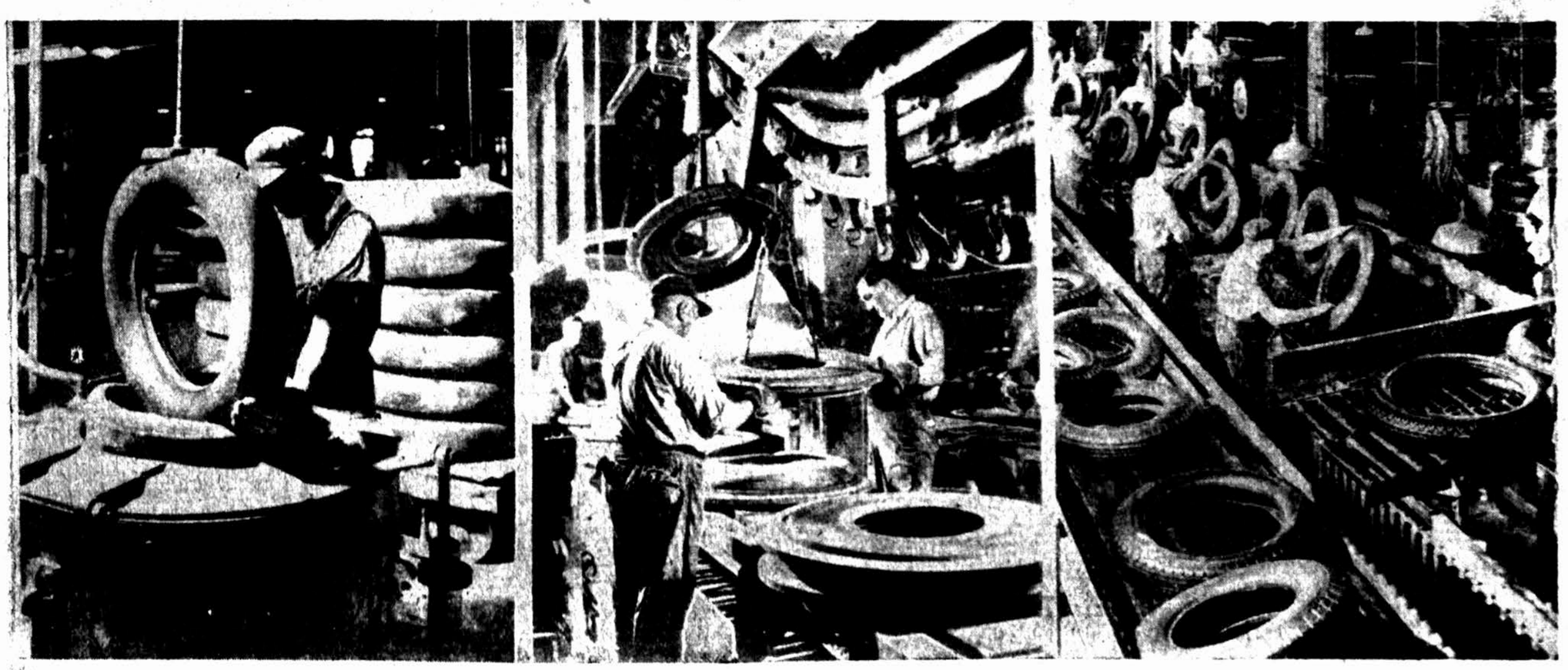
"Hats are very cheap at the sales."
"Yes, they're hardly worth crying for."

"The truth is this, dearie—the old man went cross-eyed from looking the other way when he was offered a job."

THE MAKING OF AN AUTO-TYRE—FROM A TO Z



These pictures illustrate the manufacture of automobile tyres, from the crude spongy rubber, to the completed article, all ready for you and your automobile. At the left, the rubber that goes into tyres and inner tubes is thoroughly washed before processing begins. The man is shown removing foreign substances. At the centre the tyre cord is assembled. This is the first important step in the preparation of the body of the tyre. At the right the girl is shown operating the bead flipping machine. The bead of copper wire, coming from the weaving machine, is encased in its sheath of rubber and fabric. This aids in properly distributing the flexing action in the bead region and over the rim flange.



At the left is the forming chamber. In this, tyres built by the drum method are placed and formed. It shapes the tyre into its circular form. At the centre, the uncured tyre is placed in steel molds like these. The tread design, name of the manufacturer, size and other details have been cut into the mould and will leave their impression on the outside of the tyre when it has been vulcanized or "cured". At the right, the finished products are given a last minute going-over by the keen-eyed inspectors.

A general view during the mass demonstration held by the British Women's League of Health and beauty at Wembly.

Miss Annie Mascarenes, M.A., LL.B., is the first Christian woman to take to law as profession

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LUCKY NUMBER

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

62. TO BE LET

83. PLOT & PREMISES WANTED

97. HOTELS (UPCOUNTRY)

120. MOTOR CAR ACCESSORIES

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

146 SCHOOLS (BOARDING).

192. HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

319. INDUSTRY PRODUCTS

327. AGENTS WANTED

361. COTTON-HEMP-FIBRE.

584. FANCY NECKWEAR

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